Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876. NUMBER 40.

SAVE the COMMONWEALTH.

AMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

EAS, by an Act of the General Assem- the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "An Act to regulate the General Elec- within this Commonwealth," it is enjoin- me to give public notice of said elec- and to enumerate in said notice what of- are to be elected. I, HERMAN BAUMER, eriff of the County of Cambria, in the wealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby own and give notice to the electors of my aforesaid, that a General Election held in said County of Cambria on the **Tuesday of November, A. D. 1876,** (the day the Tuesday next following the Monday of said month,) at which time and County officers will be elected as

persons for electors at large and twenty- persons for district electors, from the Com- wealth of Pennsylvania, to act as electors of ident and Vice President of the United of America, as provided for by the Consti- and laws of the United States.

person, in connection with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, for Congress.

person, in conjunction with the county of for Senator for the Commonwealth of Penn-

persons for Members of the General Assem- the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

persons for Associate Judges for Cambria

person for Sheriff for Cambria county.

person for Director of the Poor and House Treasurer of Cambria county.

persons for Jury Commissioners for Cam-

HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NO- that the place for holding the aforesaid in the several wards, boroughs, dis- and townships within said county are as to wit:

electors of the district composed of the ough of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school and township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Adams to meet at the house of Dan- ner, in Adamsburg.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Barr, to meet at School House No. township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Jabez Dorff, in said township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Cambria, to meet at the Court House ough of Ebensburg.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Carroll, to meet at the school house in said borough.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house borough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Chest, to meet at School House No. township.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Wagner, in said borough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Clearfield, to meet at School House in the village of St. Augustine, in ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Conemaugh, to meet at school house in said township.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Cresson, to meet as follows: First at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward, at the house of John Swarz- and Second Ward.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Coopersdale, to meet at the school house ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Doyle, to meet at the school house in ough of Susquehanna, in said township.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Oatz, deceased, in said borough.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East at the Court House, in said ward; West at Grand Jury Room, in the East ward.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Franklin, to meet at the school house ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school in said township.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Jackson, to meet at the house of Hen- in said township.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., Street, in said ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in Fourth Ward, at the house of John said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of Wealand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at Brown Pottery, in said ward.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Loretto, to meet at the school house in ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Isaac Burkin, in the village of Munster, in ship.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Mineville, to meet as follows: First Ward, Lock up, in said ward; Second Ward, at Carriage house, in said ward.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Prospect, to meet at the school house in ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Richland, to meet at the house of in said township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school in said township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Summerhill, to meet at the Summer- house, in the borough of Wilmore.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Summerville, to meet at the school house ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of H. Litt in said township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Taylor, to meet at the school house C. Hadrick's, in said township.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Wilmore, to meet at the school house in ough.

electors of the district composed of the Bor- of Vinco, to meet at the Council chamber, ough.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Washington, to meet at the school the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of White, to meet at the house of John said township.

electors of the district composed of the ough of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Di- at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said Second Division, at Beam's school said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is directed to Article VIIIth of the new tution, certain sections of which read as

Every male citizen twenty-one years of possessing the following qualifications, shall entitled to vote at all elections:

He shall have been a citizen of the Uni- at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one having previously been a qualified elec- native born citizen of the State, he shall ed therein and returned, then six immediately preceding the election.

He shall have resided in the election where he shall offer to vote at least two immediately preceding the election.

If twenty-two years of age, or upward, have paid within two years a State or tax, which shall have been assessed at least ths and paid at least one month before the

All elections by the citizens shall be by Every ballot voted shall be numbered in in which it shall be received, and the recorded by the election officers on the ters opposite the name of the elector who the ballot. Any elector may write his upon his ticket, or cause his name to be writ- ion and attested by a citizen of the district. ction officers shall be sworn or affirmed ine how any elector shall have voted required to do so as a witness in a judicial ing.

Electors shall in all cases except treas- y, and breach or surety of the peace, be ted from arrest during their attendance on and in going to and returning therefrom. Whenever any of the qualified electors monwealth shall be in active military under a requisition from the President of ed States, or by authority from this Com- th, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment, or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil officer to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 24, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT to regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1876.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PHILIP SCHETTIG, dec'd.

Letters testimentary on the estate of Philip Schettig, late of Carroll township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM SCHETTIG, } Executors.
FRANCIS SCHETTIG, }

Oct. 20, 1876.-6t.*

WATCHMAKING.—Having taken the room formerly occupied by R. Kinkead, Esq., in the rear of the old FREEMAN office and next door to M. L. Oatman's store, High street, the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to repair clocks, watches, jewelry, etc., at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please give me a call. CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1876.-1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS ADAMS, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Adams (of Joseph), late of Clearfield township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOOVER, Executor.

Sept. 29, 1876.-6t.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Sisters of St. Joseph have opened a Boarding School for Young Ladies at St. Mary's Convent, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

TERMS, $150 per annum, payable in advance. Music and Languages, extra charge. [9-1.-3m.]

FINE PIGS FOR SALE.—I have for sale a choice lot of young POLAND CHINA PIGS, the best Hog that is raised for profit; fattens at any age and will weigh 250 to 300 lbs. from 9 months to a year old. For further particulars address me at Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa. REUBEN FOX.

Aug. 18, 1876. 3m.*

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [Aug. 27, '75.]

ESCAPING THE GALLOWS.

A Story of Circumstantial Evidence.

BY LAWRENCE LESLIE.

Many citizens of the State of New York will remember the excitement created during the summer of 1867, by what was generally called the "Weatherwax Murder." The arrest, the legal controversy concerning jurisdiction, the final trial, and the howl of dissatisfaction which followed the partial acquittal, are matters not easily forgotten by those who then resided near the scene of the tragedy.

The circumstances of the case were substantially as follows: Captain John G. Weatherwax resided in 1856 near the village of Plattsburg, New York. He was a man of good character, one of a numerous family of the same name, the settlement being known for miles around as the Weatherwax settlement. Capt. Weatherwax was, at the time of which we write, about thirty years of age, and the owner of a small craft which plied on Lake Champlain trading with New York, Vermont, and Canada towns along the shore of the Lake.

The crew of his vessel consisted of himself, his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, and a man named Walter Brown. In the latter part of June, 1856, he left Plattsburg with a cargo for Canada, and on the way back stopped at Pike River landing, on the Canada shore, where he was to take a cargo of wood for Plattsburg. During the day, while the wood was being taken on board, a sharp quarrel arose between Captain Weatherwax and his cousin Andrew, and mutual threats were indulged in. It was soon over, however, but as Andrew had become intoxicated, he was rather morose during the entire day.

So far, everything is plain and easily understood; but here the mystery begins, and what follows is largely based upon the statements of the third party, Walter Brown. He states that after dark (the night was very cloudy and starless) he was standing on the rear of the boat and heard the captain and his cousin (who were at the bow) resume the quarrel of the day. It steadily increased in violence, threats were exchanged, and though he could see neither of the parties, he could hear distinctly all that passed. The wordy war waxed hotter, and suddenly he heard a crash as of a blow crushing through skull and brain, succeeded by a heavy fall, and as suddenly all was still.

The man listened with bated breath and trembled; his first impulse was to rush forward and offer assistance to the wounded man, but fear restrained him, and he waited the result. In a few minutes the captaim came aft, but he was alone. Brown noticed, or thought he did, that he was pale and excited.

Nothing was said about the quarrel, and the two men soon retired. Brown, however, could not banish from his mind the impression that a serious crime had been committed. He arose early and visited the spot where the altercation took place, and found Andrew's hat, and near it marks of blood. Still he did not mention his suspicion to any one, nor make any inquiries concerning the missing man. It appears that he was by nature exceedingly timid and shrank from the responsibility of charging a man with so serious a crime, and from the publicity which the position of a prosecutor would compel him to assume.

The boat proceeded to Plattsburg, and when Andrew's relatives made inquiries for him the captain professed total ignorance of his whereabouts, saying that he had left him at Pike River, without notification, and gone, he knew not whither.

Matters rested in this condition until eight or ten days after the occurrence, when a body was taken from the river at the identical place where Captain Weatherwax's boat had been moored on the fatal night.

The body gave ample evidence of having met death by violence, as the skull was crushed as by a terrible blow from some heavy instrument. An investigation was held, and a captain of a vessel lying near to Captain Weatherwax's, on the night in question, recognized the body as that of a man he had seen employed on Weatherwax's boat. He further testified to having heard a quarrel on that night, ending with a scuffle and a blow, after which all was silent. The altercation, he thought, proceeded from Weatherwax's voice in the quarrel.

Of course suspicion was at once directed to Weatherwax, and as he could give no satisfactory explanation of his cousin's disappearance, he was arrested. The preliminary examination lasted for nine days, and produced great excitement, but resulted in his being remanded to jail to take his trial at the next term of court for the crime of murder.

The Weatherwaxes then became alarmed. Few of them doubted his guilt—indeed nothing seemed more certain—but they were not willing that the name should be disgraced by one of them dying at the hands of the hangman, so they contributed funds, employed able counsel, and made the best defense possible. Mr. McMasters then and now, we believe, a leading lawyer of that city, was engaged to defend him. Mr. McMasters examined the case, and though he had no doubt of his guilt, he, like a true lawyer, did his best for him. Not daring to take his trial on the merits of the case, he succeeded in establishing the non-jurisdiction of the court, and locating the crime in Canada. The criminal, for such everybody now believed him to be, was therefore set at liberty, when he was threatened with violence if he did not leave the country. He refused, saying that he was innocent and would not stir until he was vindicated.

While a movement was being organized to put the threats into execution, an officer arrived from Canada with a requisition, and he was taken across the line for trial.

The trial was among the most remarkable ever held in Canada. The ablest counsel both of Canada and New York were engaged for the prisoner, and by postponing the trial for nearly a year, spiriting away some of the most important witnesses of the prosecution, and other ingenious and questionable devices, they succeeded in producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquittal, after eighteen months of imprisonment.

The community felt greatly outraged by the result, and the press teemed with denunciations of those who thus conspired to cheat justice. His own counsel, wishing to repair as much as possible the wrong they had done society by rescuing a criminal from a just fate, advised him to flee the country, and under another name strive by a better life to repay society for its tolerance in suffering him to live.

All such advice the wretched man unheeded, and returned to his old home, declaring his purpose to remain there until the cloud was lifted from his former good name. But though saved from the gallows, he did not escape punishment. The brand of Cain was upon him. Everybody believed him guilty, his old friends and neighbors avoided him, he was pointed out as a murderer, and his supposed crime was hooted in his ears many times as he passed through crowds in the public streets.

Thus the unhappy man passed eleven years of his life, submitting quietly and meekly to the aspersions cast upon him and waiting patiently for his vindication. His loss of character had brought with it loss of property; business men shunned him, the better avenues of trade and enterprise were closed against him, and he became reduced almost to beggary. But amid all these misfortunes he was still hopeful.

Thus matters stood until the early part of October, 1867, when a man clothed in the garb of a sailor, made his appearance in the village of Plattsburg, and inquired for Captain John Weatherwax. The latter was just then entering the post-office, where a considerable crowd had collected waiting the distribution of the mail, and was pointed out to the inquiring stranger. He made his way toward him, laid his hand familiarly upon his shoulder and exclaimed: "How are you, John?"

John looked at him a moment in bewilderment, gave a suppressed scream and replied:

"Great Heaven! has it come at last?"

Turning to the crowd in the post-office which by this time had become interested, he said:

"Gentlemen, my vindication has at last come. For eleven years I have borne your reproaches in silence, hoping and praying for this hour. This is my cousin Andrew, for whose murder I have suffered a punishment many times worse than death."

The men stared at each other and at the sailor, stupefied with wonder. Andrew was equally perplexed, for the actions of both parties were to him incomprehensible.

For a short time there was a disposition to regard the new-comer as an imposter who had been brought forward to relieve Captain Weatherwax of the disgrace that had attached to him; but his identity was soon established beyond question, and the interest in the case deepened, thousands coming from all parts of the State to see the man who had apparently risen from the dead.

The account which Andrew gave of himself was that he left the boat on that eventful evening, after the quarrel, wandered into a rum shop a short distance from the landing, became engaged in a fight and was arrested. In the morning he was brought before a magistrate and fined, but having no money, and being still angry with his cousin, he would not go to him for aid, and was on the point of being taken to jail, when a stranger in the audience came forward and offered to pay his fine if he would engage to sail with him, his vessel then lying at Montreal. He consented, and the next day they sailed for China; and for eleven years he followed the sea and never once communicated with his relatives. He now heard for the first time what one of them had suffered on his account.

The matter of the blood, and his hat, which, it will be remembered, was found on the deck, he explained by stating that he had had the nose-bleed during the day, and that some of the blood had probably fallen on the deck; the hat he tossed upon the deck when he decided to go out in the evening, taking a better one in its stead.

The identification of the body found, the quarrel, the blow, and the voice of Weatherwax heard during the altercation, are mysteries never explained. Perjury can hardly be alleged, but there was certainly criminal carelessness in judgment which embittered the best years of an innocent man's life, and nearly sent him to an untimely and dishonored grave.

It is hardly necessary to say that there was a complete revolution in feeling toward Mr. Weatherwax. Every one seemed anxious to compensate by kindness and patronage for the wrongs so innocently inflicted before. This was not unappreciated. Business prospered, and three years ago both Andrew and John A. Weatherwax were among the most contented citizens of Clinton county, New York.

THE MAIDEN VOTE.—There will go to the ballot boxes on the 7th of November a great body of young men who will cast their maiden votes. It is a generation of voters who have reached maturity ten years after the civil war. When in 1861 the shot fired at Sumter was the signal for the mustering of the hostile forces, these now first voters were but 6 years old, and when the contest ended they were only 10 years old. Therefore, the remembrance of the events, which to us who passed through that period long after our beards were grown, is fresh and clear, to them is misty and almost a thing of written history only. They have learned at school of the victories and defeats which alternately cheered and depressed us, and the war is to them simply a childish memory of armed men marching away with banners and with music. They lost the education of that great conflict, which is one of the treasures of those who lived through it and shared in it as grown men. But perhaps better than we, they can contemplate it in perspective, and view the war with no other than the prejudices which the opinions of their elders may have created in them.

These fresh voters can decide this election. It becomes them, therefore, to thoughtfully consider how they shall cast their ballots, and to earnestly and studiously inform themselves as to the issues of the campaign. They will find many of the current discussions valuable as mental as well as general political training. If they study these carefully we have little fear that their votes will be given on the wrong side. Let them take heed to so cast their ballots as to assist us in preserving the Republic, that when we shall have passed away they may receive intact that inheritance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and prodigality have already imperilled. We commend these thoughts to all those young men who, on the 7th of this month, will cast their first ballots, a most important event in their lives.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

SOUTH CAROLINA CRIES FOR HELP.

An Appeal to the People of the United States—A Solemn Call for Aid and Sympathy in Her Distress—A Terrible Arraignment of Governor Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25, 1876.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal bishops, and the leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Bapist and Jewish ministers, and the presidents of all the national and other banks in Charleston, in the following address on the condition of South Carolina:

To the People of the United States: Well-founded apprehensions that the civilization of our State is in danger of being utterly overthrown, and an overruling sense of duty to ourselves and posterity, and the country at large, impel us to make an authentic statement of our actual condition to the American people in the hope that it will induce them to extend to us their sympathy and aid in this distressing exigency of our affairs. There is so much at stake that we cannot afford to be silent or to withhold any effort that may possibly be of avail. For ten long, weary years the white people of South Carolina have endured a condition of things which any Northern State would have been tempted to throw off in two years at the point of the bayonet if it could have been done in no other way. They bore and forebore in the hope that some returning sense of justice or happy stroke of fortune would bring relief but no such sense of justice or happy stroke came to their relief, and hope sickened and died away in their hearts. At last they determined, as if by a common impulse and a natural and uncontrollable inspiration of freedom, to make one supreme effort for their redemption, but to make it under and within the law. Those who hold authority here having, through party affiliation, all access to the highest organs of political power in the country and to their equally powerful organs of the partisan newspaper press, have subjected this people to the vilest misrepresentations and the most cruel slanders. Some of these we desire to correct.

BRANDING A FEW LIES.

It is not true that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected towards the United States government.—On the contrary, they are loyal and well affected towards it. They obey it at home and would defend it promptly from foreign aggression. It is not true that South Carolina or any of its counties are in a state of insurrection and domestic violence against the government of the State or that law or process cannot be duly enforced within her territorial limits, and that there is any lawful cause or occasion whatever for the Federal government to interfere for the protection of the State government against the violence of her citizens. It is not true that the white people of the State are hostile to the colored people or have any design or disposition to abridge or infringe their political or civil rights. On the contrary, in their conventions and in the speeches of their candidates, for six years or more, the most public and solemn pledges have been given that all the rights of the colored people shall be respected. The colored people should know that these pledges will be faithfully kept. It is not true, moreover, that the "Rifle Clubs" in the State are acting as men against the law, or that they are engaged in murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, or that they cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice. The President has been deceived. These clubs were raised with the knowledge and recognition of the Governor. Not one of them ever acted in defiance of law or against government or constituted authorities. The hostility to them of Governor Chamberlain and his coadjutors is recent. It is political, and is designed to affect the coming election. It is not true that in the recent race collisions the white people have been the aggressors. Their forbearance, as in the Charleston riot, the unprovoked Cainhoy massacre and the still more recent assassination of a white citizen in Edgefield, has been wonderful.

THE REAL FACTS.

The truth is that the leaders of the colored people, fearing that the day of their power is drawing to a close, have excited their ignorant dupes, have supplied them with arms, have aroused their fears for the loss of their liberty, and have thus encouraged them to commit deeds of violence. We may also affirm some things that are true. It is true that there is in the State a most earnest and excited canvass to overthrow corrupt rule and re-establish honest State government. This is a legitimate and lawful object, which should command the sympathy and support of every lover of his country. It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection or domestic violence to elect Hampton. It is true that while the white rifle clubs are ordered by the Governor and the President to disband and disperse, the colored militia of the State are allowed to remain in organization and in possession of their arms, and to attend political meetings in military order, with rifles and other arms. The object of this discrimination is as obvious as is the comparatively defenseless condition in which it places the white population. We simply ask what would the people of New York or Massachusetts think or do upon a like application of the bayonet policy to them under such circumstances.

CIVILIZATION REALLY IN DANGER.

Fellow Countrymen: We have sought to place before you, briefly and in true colors, the condition of South Carolina, the wrongs of her people, their patient forbearance and their new-born hopes. Not long ago Governor Chamberlain, in a transport of truthful and genuine enthusiasm, proclaimed to the people of the country the startling fact that the civilization of the Puritan and the cavalier, of the Roundhead and Huguenot, is in peril in South Carolina. He spoke these words under the inspiration of his better angel, for truer words he never spoke and they are as true now as then; the peril is greater now than then, for when the worst and most degraded elements of society enter into control of a government, is there not much reason to apprehend some catastrophe which we hardly dare to contemplate?

S. Y. TUPPER, President Charleston Cham. Commerce.
WM. WIGHTMAN, Bishop M. E. Church South.
B. W. HARE, D. D., Bishop of Diocese of N. Carolina.
P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston
JOHN FORREST, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
G. R. BRACKET, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church.
J. L. GIRARDEAU, Professor in Theological Seminary.
J. A. CHAMBLESS, Pastor Citadel Square Baptist Church.
L. MULLER, D. D., Pastor St. Matthew's Lutheran.
W. S. BOWMAN, Pastor Wenworth Lutheran Church.
P. F. STEVENS, Pastor Reformed Episcopal Church.
W. B. YATES, Chaplain to seamen.
DAVID LEVI, Minister Congregational Beth Elohim.
C. O. WITTE, President People's National Bank.
A. S. JOHNSTON, Presid't Bank of Charleston, N. B. A.
L. D. MOWREY, President Union Bank.
JACOB SMALL, President German Savings Bank.
E. H. FROST, President S. C. Loan and Trust Co.
ALBERT LEGNICK, President People's Bank of South Carolina.
T. R. ROBERSTON, Vice President Carolina Savings Bank.

THRICE MARRIED AND THRICE DIVORCED.—A Galesburg (Ill.) correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing under date of Oct. 22d, says that a remarkable case, in which the same parties have been three times married and three times divorced, occupied the court on yesterday. The complainant, Helen M. Baker, is 28 years of age, fine-looking, and the daughter of the late Dr. Spaulding. The defendant, Marion Teralbia Baker, is 32, and connected with the best families in this city. The young couple were first married in Knoxville, Ill., November 15, 1865, and supported on both sides by wealthy and influential friends, their prospects of happiness made them the envy of all. However, in April, 1866, only six months after marriage, Helen filed a bill against Teralbia, asking for divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty. Divorce was granted the June following, and Helen rejoiced in her maiden name for a few months only, when on January 8, 1867, she and Teralbia met by chance in Chicago, repented with tears and were married the second time, and took up their residence in Galesburg. A daughter was born in March, 1868. On the second day of December, 1872, Mrs. Baker again filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion, asking for the custody of her child. The decree was granted in February, 1873, according to the prayer of the bill. On the 3d day of December following the same parties were again married, as the complainant states, she hoping to spend the remainder of her days with the defendant. The couple received congratulations and presents from friends, who trusted they would be able to keep all their good intentions. August 4, 1876, Mrs. Baker again for a third time filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion and cruelty. The decree was granted yesterday, and the custody of the daughter, some seven years old, was given to the mother.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.—One day about three week ago a strange customer came to a Gratiot avenue grocer. He wanted some goods, and he paid cash down. The next day he made another purchase and paid cash, and as the days went by his face and his cash became familiar. One day he returned with the change given him and said:

"I believe I am an honest man. You paid me twenty cents too much."

The grocer received it and was pleased. Two days after that the stranger returned from the curbstone to say:

"Another mistake on your part; you overpaid me by forty cents."

The grocer was glad to have found an honest man, and puzzled to know how he should have counted so far out of the way. Three days more, and the stranger picked up a dollar bill in the store and said: "This is not my dollar. I found it on the floor and you must take charge of it."

The grocer's heart melted, and he wondered if the world was not progressing backward to old-time honesty. A skip of one day, and then the honest man brought down a wheelbarrow, ordered eighteen dollars' worth of groceries, and would have paid cash had he not forgotten his wallet. He would hand it in at noon as he went past, he said, and it was all right with the grocer.

That was the last of the honest man; morning fades to noon, and noon melts away in darkness, but he cometh not. There are no more mistakes in change—no more dollar bills on the floor—and the grocer's eyes wear a way off expression as if yearning to see some one for about two minutes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SINGING MOUSE.—A lady residing in West Pittston, whose name we purposely withhold, while performing on her piano a few weeks ago, heard what appeared to be the voice of a bird chirping merrily, and seemingly endeavoring to accompany the notes of the instrument. When she stopped playing, the mysterious accompaniest also stopped. The sounds appeared to come from between the walls behind the piano. On the second day after the discovery, the same thing occurred again, and the lady became very curious to know the cause of it. She made a search everywhere but could not see where, by any possibility, a bird—for she thought it was a bird—could have imprisoned itself in the wall. On the third day she went to the piano several times, and as often as she played, the musical notes of the mysterious minstrel kept time and unison with what she performed. Two weeks passed, and one day while at the instrument, as usual, her eye was suddenly attracted by the appearance of a mouse sitting on one end of the piano. The lady also observed that her little visitor was making a noise, and while she listened she discovered that the mouse was actually singing. All was now explained.

She played different tunes, and the mouse changed as frequently. When she finished the mouse withdrew suddenly and entered a small hole in one corner of the apartment. The lady now determined upon securing the mouse, and had pretty hard work to do so, but eventually succeeded. The mouse is now in her possession and is quite tame. It sings almost like a canary, and what is more, actually carries the airs of the pieces performed by its mistress upon the piano.—*Luzerne Leader, October 19.*

HARTRANFT'S FRIENDS.

THE CAMERON RING'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE COAL REGIONS—WHO ENCOURAGED THE OUTRAGES AND MURDERS.

POTTSVILLE, PA, October 25.—The recent disclosures of political rascality made by John J. Slattery at Mauch Chunk, are still the all absorbing topics of conversation here, and the comments are governed by the political proclivities of those you hear talking on the subject. D. C. Henning and Gen. J. K. Sigfried, the dispensers of the Republican corruption funds to the Molly Maguires, appear to feel the sting of the exposure keenly, but they still declare that it was perfectly honorable to buy up influential politicians.

There is one phase of this story of corruption and bribery which is worthy of special notice, as it shows the eagerness with which the Republican leaders labored to secure the votes of banded murderers. In this State the Judges have control of a certain amount of patronage, in the filling of vacancies in certain offices, such as constable, school boards and the like. In all of his appointments Judge Pershing was very careful, and by refusing to give countenance to the cut-throats, he drew upon himself their bitter opposition. That alone was sufficient to cause the majority of them to vote against him for Governor. This, however, was not satisfactory to the Republican leaders. They wanted to make sure of every Molly Maguire vote in the coal regions, and for this reason, in a single campaign, they spent upward of $10,000 among the leaders here, who in turn pocketed the money and simply used their power over their dupes to keep them under control, and make them vote as Kehoe, Dolan and Slattery wanted them to.

A few of the "boys," when they discovered that the leaders had got money, and were disposed to keep it, began to kick the traces, and to quiet the obstreperous, some of the money had to be dealt out; but in most cases small sums were sufficient to "fix the boys." Slattery did not give the names of all who received money: Barney Dolan and Reilly the Bum got money, and the latter got an appointment on the Centennial police force from Hartranft besides. Pat Hester, chief of the Mollies in Northumberland county, and the worst of them all, was also a very active Republican worker, as was every pardoned murderer in the coal regions.

The *Miners' Journal*, the organ of the Treasury and Cameron Rings in this county, true to its party and masters, is earnestly engaged in throwing mud at respectable men who have helped to expose the corrupt practices of its party's leaders. It justifies those acts by saying that they have been the universal practices of all parties throughout the country, but it fails to vouchsafe the proofs. By this it will be seen that the Republican press and leaders, instead of disowning or denouncing the vile work, glory in its success, although it gave an impetus to crime that for years held the people of the coal regions under a reign of terror. The universal verdict is that the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania are as much responsible for many of the murders and other crimes committed by the Molly Maguires as those ruffians who to-day stand sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for conspiracy to murder.

Those who were not in Schuylkill county during the reign of terror can scarcely conceive how the political backing the Mollies received from the Republican authorities encouraged the spirit of defiance in them. It was this support that caused Kehoe to suggest that the Major brothers should be shot down like dogs in broad daylight in the streets of Mahanoy City. It was this that caused Barney Dolan to say publicly that the workingmen were cowards for not smashing the heads of more bosses, and not burning down more breakers. It was this that caused them to parade defiantly, wearing the badges of their order, and to insult and abuse the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church who had denounced them. It was this that encouraged Pat Hester to turn out his band and force the burial in the Catholic Cemetery at Shamokin of one of his Mollies, despite the order of the Rev. Father Koch against it. It was this that made the same Pat Hester bold enough to brutally attack Father Reilly on the streets of Ashland. This list might be lengthened indefinitely if it were necessary. The millions of readers of the *Sun* can see that there is no exaggeration in saying that to the corrupt practices of the Republican leaders is due a great deal of the crime that has made the Pennsylvania coal region a black spot in our country.

Mr. Gowen is by no means slacking off in his war upon the Molly Maguires. One by one they are even yet being gathered in. Yesterday Patrick Hughes, alias Fox, was lodged in jail here, charged with burning down the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's depot at Tuscarora, April 2, 1875. Michael Doolin, convicted of conspiracy to murder, was his confederate in the job, and they will be tried together. About the time this job was done a great many other depredations were committed upon railroad and other property, principally that belonging to the railroad company. For most of these no arrests have yet been made.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* has this interesting incident: "A few months since a handsome mocking bird flew into the residence of a lady in this city, and alighted at her feet exhibiting little or no fear or suspicion of her, and permitting her to catch it in her hand. She placed it in a cage, and it seemed happy and contented, and proved to be one of the finest singers of its species, filling the house with its varied and melodious strains, until after some four months of captivity it was taken sick and died, much to the sorrow and regret of its mistress. A short time after its decease, the same lady was sitting in her room, when another beautiful bird of the same family came in and took its position near her, apparently inviting her to capture it, which she did without difficulty. She placed it in the same cage, and it seemed as contented as the other had done, as if it knew and coveted a life with so gentle a mistress."

WHATEVER you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest, and goodly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and sulky, a liar and a thief, a drunkard and a swearer, be yourself all these.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Nov. 3, 1876.

GET OUT THE VOTE!

We heartily concur in the opinion expressed by the York *Gazette* that one of the most important Presidential campaigns in the history of our country will close on next Tuesday, the 7th day of the present month. In view of it we have to urge upon every Democrat in the county that he work earnestly and unceasingly until the close of the polls. The great thing to be done is to *get out the vote*. By all means keep this in mind.

GET OUT THE VOTE!

Let the Democrats of every township in the county *go to the polls*, and the election of Tilden and Hendricks and the entire local ticket is just as sure as that darkness comes with the night and light with the morning. Not a single man should stay at home on election day that is able in any manner to go or be taken to the polls. The struggle, NEXT TUESDAY, is the final one as between the friends of liberty and honest government and the hosts of despotism, treason and robbery. Every Democrat, and every good, right-thinking man, has a tremendous responsibility devolving upon him in this contest, and future generations will hold him to account for the proper discharge of that responsibility. The hard-working, overburdened and half-fed laborer looks for relief from the terrible pressure of the present hard times, and it becomes a solemn duty incumbent upon every voter to do all that it is possible to do to relieve him from the grinding oppression that is crushing him to the earth. In no way can this be done, save by the defeat of the Republican party and the ousting from power of every big and little villian who now has the Government by the throat and is at present subsisting upon the profits wrung from the sweat and toil of the burdened millions.

WORK, THEN, DEMOCRATS, with all your might. Have your townships and districts thoroughly organized, and every man ready to move to the polls early on the morning of the day of the election. In every nook and corner hunt out the Democratic voters—the old, the infirm, the lame, the halt and the blind, as well as the young and active.—Make arrangements to haul to the voting places all those not able to walk or ride of their own accord, and in this way the full Democratic strength will be polled. Be active, earnest, and vigilant, and do not let it be said after all is over that we failed because we did not do as much as we might have done. SUCCESS IS SURE IF EACH MAN DOES HIS DUTY.

IT is somewhat significant that the *Herald* man failed last week to send to northern Cambria copies of his paper containing the affidavits of Messrs. Snyder and Ager.—Was he afraid to let the people of Barr township and parts adjacent know that the delegates from that township to the late Democratic county convention had lent themselves to the scheme of bringing unjust odium upon Mr. Ryan, or did he intend to reserve his fire for that particular region until his last issue before the election, so that no opportunity would be afforded to meet the charge and show that Mr. Ryan had no part or parcel, either directly or indirectly, in the effort made to influence the votes of said delegates in his favor? If neither of these conclusions is the true one, why is it that copies of the *Herald* sent north last week did not contain the affidavits, while those sent in other directions and circulated at home did contain them? We pause for an answer.

A FAITHFUL and efficient representative has Hon. John Reilly proven himself to be in Congress. No man, whatever may be his party predilections, can have aught to say of him than words of commendation. A practical business man, enjoying a lucrative position, he gave up his own immediate interests to look after those of the people at large, and most faithfully has he performed his duty. He has again been placed before the people of the district as a candidate, and his friends ask for him a verdict of approval by re-electing him. The reward is small compared with the sacrifice he has made in behalf of his constituency, and it is believed it will be cordially and freely granted. This is the last opportunity we shall have of calling upon our readers to do justly by Mr. Reilly, and hence we ask them to come up to the polls in their might and vote and work for him with a will and a perseverence that recognizes no such word as fail.

THE New York *Sun* of last Saturday expresses in the following emphatic and truthful language the forthcoming result of the Presidential election on next Tuesday in the three States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. The *Sun* is good authority and we feel sure that its predictions will be verified to the letter. Hear it:

We wish to say to the friends of Tilden and reform throughout the country that they need feel no apprehensions about New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. They have been subjected to a thorough and careful canvass minute and particular in every respect, and in which all the doubtful elements have been conceded to the Republicans. The result is that New York is absolutely sure to go for Tilden by an overwhelming majority, Connecticut by a large majority, and New Jersey by a sufficient majority.

IT is perhaps unnecessary to assure even our readers in the south of the county that Jas. J. Thomas, Esq., one of our nominees for Assembly, has been diligently and faithfully at work during the entire campaign, albeit his labors for the most part have been confined to northern Cambria. Mr. Thomas has acted on the principle of using his influence and expending his efforts where they will do the most good, and when he pledges his word that the vote of northern Cambria will show that his labors have not been in vain, we may rest satisfied that he knows whereof he affirms and that it will be no fault of his if the entire Democratic ticket is not elected by an overwhelming majority.

NEXT TUESDAY.

In a political sense the coming Presidential election will be Austerlitz or Waterloo, so far as the Democratic party and its future fate is concerned. That the *people* of the country are determined upon a change in the administration of the general government is no longer doubted, or even the subject of controversy. The question now is why should there not be a change of administration, and why should not Tilden and Hendricks be elected? The answer to this question is plain and simple, and it is therefore scarcely necessary for us to urge upon the people the good policy and great necessity of voting for both of our national standard-bearers, the honest and faithful representatives in a special manner of retrenchment and reform. The people of the entire country understand their duty in this emergency and we doubt not they will perform it fully and to the best interests of themselves and their fellow citizens in all parts of this glorious but terribly misgoverned land. We need not say more, but deem it entirely safe to predict that in our next issue we will be able to announce the triumphant election of Tilden and Hendricks and the dawn of a new and better era upon our unhappy country.

And now what about Hon. John Reilly, our present member and worthy candidate for re-election to Congress—a gentleman who has done his full and entire duty to the people of this district and of the State and nation at large? That he is honest and capable no man does or can for a moment dispute, and that he ought to be re-elected for the sake of the country and its suffering interests is equally susceptible of proof. Let him, then, be re-elected and the opportunity afforded him to aid in the good work so auspiciously begun by himself and his Democratic coleagues in the present Congress. Let the people of this district say to him by their votes that he has been found worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in him and that they are unwilling to dispense with the services of one who has proved himself able and willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and help along the greatly needed and earnestly demanded cause of reform and economy in the administration of the affairs of the nation, which has so long and so severely suffered from the corruption and extravagance of the men now in power.

We referred last week at some length to W. Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, the Democratic candidate in this district for State Senator. Since his nomination Mr. Conrad has pretty thoroughly canvassed Cambria county and has everywhere made a most favorable impression upon the people of the different localities which he visited. If every Democrat in this county does his duty by voting for him his election is a foregone conclusion.

John Ryan, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, has been and still is the especial object of radical venom and calumny. But he will nevertheless be sustained by the true and honest Democracy of the county, and that support he cannot fail to having be triumphantly elected. He is an honest man and fully competent for a faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Sheriff. He never *plundered* the people of Cambria county nor did he ever *aid and abet* others in doing so, and no consistent Democrat or honest man of any party from White township to Yoder ought to vote against him. Let his slanderers and libellers be politically gibetted by the public opinion of the county, and let an honest, upright man like John Ryan be emphatically sustained by the invincible Democracy of glorious little Cambria. Such has been her past political record, with scarcely an exception and let every Democrat see that she shall continue to occupy that position in the future.

Of the rest of the county ticket, and of the honesty and capacity of each and every candidate thereon, we have frequently spoken. We cannot in any language we could use more earnestly urge than we have already done upon the Democracy of the county the necessity of extending to the entire ticket a cordial and enthusiastic support.

And now, Democrats of Cambria, what will be the extent of your verdict on next Tuesday in favor of Tilden Hendricks and reform? in favor of John Reilly for Congress, W. Fiske Conrad for State Senate, John Ryan for Sheriff, and the whole county ticket? That is the all important question and you must answer it at the ballot-box. That you will do your entire duty we do not for a moment doubt, feeling entirely confident as we do that Cambria county, small as she is, but intelligent and patriotic as her people are, will send from the summit of her own Alleghanies down into the valleys below such a Democratic yell of victory as the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" have never uttered before. On, then, Democrats, to the polls, and let your battle cry be Tilden, Hendricks, and the whole district and county ticket!

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* strikes the nail square on the head when it says that Mr. Samuel Josephs is a candidate for the Legislature in Philadelphia and will doubtless be elected, but it will be by republican votes. It will not be the first time he has procured a seat in the Legislature by the assistance of that party. He was deliberately thrust from the Democratic convention at Lancaster and disowned and repudiated. For none of his actions, nor those of the other renegade, named Marcus, arrested in Philadelphia, charged with an attempted fraud upon the electors of that city, will the Democratic party be held responsible. On the contrary, they demand an immediate investigation, and have every reason to believe the whole affair will prove to be a conspiracy upon the part of certain recreant Democrats and their Republican confederates in Philadelphia to bring reproach upon the Democracy and faciliate their own desperate plots to retrieve in that city the defeat that awaits them in the State at large.

A FULL Democratic vote in this county means an average majority of not less than twelve hbndred.

The Tilden Boys in Blue.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FROM SOLDIERS SHE SENT INTO THE FIELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28, 1876.—Eleven years have passed since we brought the war of the rebellion to a close. Still the march of armed men is heard within the borders of our sister States, and that noble organization of which we were once so proud of being a part—the United States army—is now being used by the Government for the ignoble and unconstitutional purpose of crushing out the right of self-government in some of the Southern States. At Appamatox Court-House the Southern troops surrendered to the Army of the Potomac and laid down their arms in good faith, and we pledged ourselves to protect them. These pledges the present administration have violated.

The war is over, yet peace has not followed, and prosperity has not returned with the car of victory to bless the country. Many of our comrades laid down their lives, and many more shed their blood that the country might be preserved united in all its integrity, but bad men have used the powers of the Government to foster and keep alive the bitter feelings and sectional animosities engendered by the late struggle. Out of respect for the memory of our late comrades, we feel called upon to again step to the front and declare they have not died in vain—that the war is over, and we *must* and *shall* have peace. Stand by us now in our efforts to purify and reform the Government we preserved, by changing the administration and electing Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. Let us have an administration actuated by "malice toward none, charity to all."

Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. M'CLELLAN, U. S. A.
" WM. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. A.
" ST. C. A. MULHOLLAND, U.S.V.
" JOSEPH F. KNIPE, U. S. V.
" RICHARD COULTER, U. S. V.
Brig.-Gen. ISAAC J. WISTAR, U. S. V.
" WM. M'CANDLESS, U. S. V.
" WM. ROSS HARTSHORN, U.S.V.
" JOHN F. BALLIER, U. S. V.
" W. W. H. DAVIS, U. S. V.
" EDWARD L. DANA, U. S. V.
" E. COOPER TALLEY, U. S. V.
" WILLIAM B. THOMAS, U. S. V.
" PETER LYLE, U. S. V.
" ROBERT E. WINSLOW.
Colonel Charles Stauz, 153d Reg't Pa. Vols.
Lieut.-Col. Jacob Dachrodt, 153d Reg't P.V.
Colonel John Craige, 147th Reg't Pa. Vols.
" Edward O'Brien, 134th Reg't P. V.
" John Hancock, Ass't Adj.-General, Second Corps.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Shelimer, 25th Reg't P. V.
" P. S. Pyfer, 77th Reg't "
" Ed. J. McGovern, 122d R't "
" R. F. Winger, 2d Reg't Pa. Art.
" John P. Linton, 54th Reg't P. V.
Colonel Walter Barrett, 110th Reg't "
Lieut.-Col. Edm. Randall, 116th Reg't "
" John B. McAllister, 17th Regiment Cavalry, Pa. Vols.
Col. A. J. Greenfield, 22d Reg't Cav., P.V.
Colonel Wm. H. Blair, 179th Reg't "
" F. E. Embeck, 107th Reg't N.Y.V.
" James Brady, 1st Reg't Art., P. V.
" William Moore, 73d Regiment "
" Philip Becker, 5th Reg't Cav. "
" R. Penn Smith, 71st Reg't "
" D. W. Williams, 82d Reg't "
" David Campbell, 4th R't Cav. "
" John F. Hays, 8th Reg't Pa. Res.
" James Kirk, 102d Reg't Pa. Vols.
" F. X. Branlik, 163d Reg't N. Y. V.
" T. H. Good, 47th Reg't Pa. Vols.
" R. Bruce Ricketts, 1st R't Art. P.V.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. N. Richard, 143d Reg't "
Col. A. Von Schluembach, 29th R't N.Y.V.
Lieut.-Col. S. Bowman, 8th Reg't Pa. Vols.
Col. Edw. R. Mayer, 43d R't P. V. Militia.
Colonel Levi Maish, 130th Reg't Pa. Vols.
" C. K. Hughes, 145th Reg't Pa. Vols.
" John H. Filler, 55th Reg't "
" Thomas C. McDowell, U. S. Vols.
" P. McDonough, 2d Reg't Pa. Res.
" F. Asbury Awl, 201st Reg't Pa. V.
Lieut.-Col. J. Wesley Awl, 201st Regt P.V.
Colonel John E. Arthur, 93d Reg't Pa. Vols.
Lieut.-Col. Jno. M. Wetherall, 82d R't P.V.
Colonel C. D. Davis, 167th Regiment "
Lieut.-Col. Rob't P. Dechert, 29th R't "
Colonel Wm. Davis, 69th Regiment "
Lieut.-Col. Jno. P. Dunne, 115th Reg't "
Major Jas. H. Cooper, 1st Reg't Art'y, "
" Wm. Shuttle, Surgeon 153d R't "
" E. C. Baugher, 13th Reg't Ind. Vols.
" D. W. C. James, Paymaster U. S. V.
" Chas. Z. Gillies, 21st Reg't Cav. P.V.
" H. G. Carr, 21st Reg't Cavalry, P.V.
" H. S. Benner, 101st Regiment "
" J. I. Marks, Surgeon 205th Reg't "
" Wm. S. McEwen, 1st Reg't Cav. "
" John B. Butler, 41st Regiment "
" Thos. J. Frew, 1st Reg't Cav'ry "
" R. J. Phipps, 4th Reg't Cavalry "
" John H. Mullen, Surgeon 28th "
" H. S. Lucas, 12th Reg't Pa. Reserves.
" Wm. Gockling, Surg'n, 9th R't P. V.
" John Woodcock, 197th Regim't "
" Charles Cosslett, 116th Regim't "
" Grant Wideman, U. S. Vols.
" J. B. Swearinger, As. Adj. Gen. U.S.V.
" Maurice Wallace, 63d Reg't Pa. Vols.
" Robert Lyon, 102d Regim't "
" David P. Weaver, 90th Regim't P.V.
" Geo. W. Combs, 82d Reg't N. Y. V.
" C. M. Conyngham, 143d Reg't Pa. V.
" E. N. Banks, Surgeon 5th Ind. Vols.
" N. G. Ruhl, 87th Regiment Pa. Vols.
" M. J. McKernan, Surgeon 53d P. V.
" John Power, 177th Regiment P. V.
" Elbridge McConkey, 1st Pa. Reserves.
" R. H. Forster, 148th Reg't Pa. Vols.
" John McMurray, U. S. Army.

And two hundred and forty-five Captains and Lieutenants in the Union army during the late war, among whom may be named Captains Wm. B. Bonacker, P. O'Connell and John Downey, the latter of whom is one of our candidates for Assembly, as well as non-commissioned officers and enlisted men to the number of twenty-two thousand.

GOV. HAYES may be a very excellent man, but he is certainly not a man of great intellectual capacity. Nobody can see him without being surprised that a man so commonplace in appearance should be a candidate for the highest office in the land. He does not look like anybody and he does not talk like anybody, and if he is anybody he belies appearances. When we say this we do not mean to intimate that he does not seem to be a man of ordinary capacity and of fair sense; but we look for more than this in a Presidential candidate. Gov. Hayes had nothing of any account to say at Philadelphia on Ohio day. He congratulated Ohio on Goshorn, the director general; but as Goshorn has pretty clearly proven himself to be an ass, it is not easy to see wherein Ohio is to be congratulated. Gov. Hayes shook ten or twenty thousand hands; that is a duty he is equal to; but it is not the champion handshaker that makes the champion President.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

—The Republican national committee have issued an eight-page document in the German language, under the heading of "The Vatican in Germany and in the United States." It is intended exclusively for Protestant Germans, and is designed to convince them that the election of Tilden would lead to the establishment of a State union with the Catholic Church! The document, however, found its way into wrong hands, and the Lancaster *Intelligencer* says that a number of Catholic Germans of that city, heretofore Republicans, after satisfying themselves that the paper is a regular campaign document issued and sent out by the regular Republican committee, have declared their determination to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. A copy of the document can be seen at the office of the *Intelligencer*.

—Mr. Halstead asks: "Can Mr. Tilden carry his own State?" The Chicago *Times* refers him for a reply to General Dix, who is competent authority, or to wait until November 8.

A Legal Opinion.

The foremost lawyers of Philadelphia have joined in a protest against the revolutionary course of the Administration in sending Federal troops to South Carolina, and conclude a very able address as follows:

Were this extraordinary and dangerous power, therefore, now wielded by men as cautious as Washington himself, who did not even call out the militia to put down the whisky insurgents in this State "who had been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which amounted to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States," without first sending commissioners "to represent to them how painful an idea it is to exercise such a power, and that it is the earnest wish of the President to render it unnecessary by those endeavors which humanity or love of peace and tranquility and the happiness of his fellow-citizens dictate," no lover of his country could witness this marshaling of troops without apprehension; but in the present case the order of the Secretary of War directing all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to immediately report to the General commanding at Columbia, South Carolina, was issued simultaneously with the proclamation of the President, and the troops were set in motion before his summons to "disperse" could have reached those to whom it was addressed. To warrant action thus prompt, on the eve of a closely-contested election, at the instance of the Executive of a State, himself a candidate, nothing but the plainest necessity, established by every requirement of the law, could suffice; and in this instance the alleged facts do not make out a case for intervention, nor is the failure of the Legislature to unite in the application properly explained or accounted for. These hindrances to the use of military force are not formal. It is of the essence of free institutions that the exercise of power shall be hampered by restriction and clogged with conditions; nor can any case be suggested in which it is more important that these checks and limitations shall be jealously maintained than in respect to the employment of troops to put down reported tumults and disorders occasioned by party excitements on the eve of a doubtful election. Our institutions are not likely to be endangered or overthrown by individual acts of violence and outrage, however numerous and however worthy of reprobation, but they may be undermined and finally destroyed, as others have been before them, by allowing violations of the law on the part of those in power to pass unnoticed until they have accumulated into a body of precedents, to be invoked as a warrant for new and further encroachments. In order, therefore, that the action of the President in the present case may not be hereafter cited as authority upon the ground that it was sustained and approved at the time by public and professional opinion, we have deemed it our duty to make this public protest against it, and we do hereby solemnly declare that in our judgment as lawyers his proclamation and orders are in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

WITH a view to guarding our readers against being imposed upon by bogus tickets, we print below the several tickets, State, County and Judiciary, three in number, to be voted for in this county on Tuesday next, and call upon every Democrat to examine his ticket carefully and see that it contains every one of the following names before he puts it into the ballot-box:

STATE.

ELECTORS:

Charles R. Buckalew,
Samuel B. Willson.
Robert F. Stief,
George R. Berrel,
William H. Wright,
Thomas E. Gaskill,
John Moffet,
John A. Morrison,
Owen Jones,
William K. Haag,
Joel L. Lightner,
Henry T. Trumbower,
George H. Rowland,
John Nealon,
Joel B. McCamant,
Daniel D. Boas,
Joseph B. McCollum,
Franklin W. Knox,
John H. Uhl,
Thomas Bower,
David Small,
Sebastian Wimmer,
James J. Hazlett,
John B. Guthrie,
Robert M. Gibson,
David S. Morris,
Robert B. Brown,
Thomas W. Grayson,
Benjamin F. Morris.

COUNTY.

Congress,
John Reilly.
Senate,
W. Fiske Conrad.
Assembly,
James J. Thomas,
John Downey.
Sheriff,
John Ryan.
Poor Director,
Isaac N. Wissinger.
Jury Commissioner,
Joseph Cramer.

JUDICIARY.

John Flanagan,
John D. Thomas.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A remarkable verification of the old adage that "murder will out" is presented in the clearing up of the mystery which surrounded the murder of a little child named Maggie Bauer, near Valley Stream depot, Long Island, on the 15th of August last. On Saturday night last a man named Frank McConache, was arrested, who proves to be the guilty wretch, upon his own confession. He had been previously taken into custody but discharged, for lack of evidence. On Wednesday he was taken by a detective from his cell to the place where the murder was committed. On arriving at the spot where the body was found the prisoner trembled violently, completely broke down, and made a full confession, not only of the crime, but of the manner of its commission. The details revealed a crime of the most appalling atrocity, combining outrage with murder. At one point in his confession, where he described the struggle of the child and her cries for her mother, the mother, who was present, sprang upon the prisoner with the ferocity of a tigress, grabbed him by the throat and would have perhaps choked him to death had not the officer interposed. He was taken back to jail, and it was with difficulty that the crowd could be restrained from lynching him.

—Three Methodist ministers, while "riding circuit" in Pope county, Arkansas, on Friday, were shot, and one of them mortally wounded, by two illicit distillers, who were concealed in the brush by the roadside, and by whom they were mistaken for United States internal revenue officials.

News and Other Notings.

—Secret preparations are being made in northern Vermont for another Fenian raid into Canada.

—Governor Hendricks is much pleased with Mr. Tilden's letter, and says those are his sentiments.

—In Middletown, Conn., the other day, a pig was born with the trunk of an elephant, but it died.

—The first Chinese vote cast in the United States will be thrown in Massachusetts next Tuesday. Hayes will get it.

—An average Republican majority of 1,000 seems to be the figure in Colorado now that Indiana and Ohio are decided.

—The Colorado Republicans have elected Mr. Belford to both the short and the long term of Congress by about 1,000 majority.

—The Canadian Catholics are preparing for a large pilgrimage to Rome next spring on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee.

—Mrs. Jane M. Walker, President Polk's sister, who died at Columbia, Tenn., recently, left 102 grand and great-grand children.

—Charles Van Lew, aged 17, a citizen of Linden, New York, weighs only eleven pounds and is but sixteen inches high. He declines all offers to go in the show business.

—The car, machine and carpenter shops of the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Great Bend, Pa., were burned on Saturday night. Loss about $12,000.

—An exchange says: Godlove Orth is lying back laughing at Ben. Harrison and congratulating himself that he was not the Radical lightning rod in the late thunder storm in Indiana.

—A Washington girl, Estella Hutton, carried arsenic in her pocket for a month, with the intention of swallowing it when she got ready. A few days ago she got ready, and the dose quickly killed her.

—The Continental life insurance company of New York has suspended, but it is hoped its policy-holders will not suffer. The Penn fire insurance company of Philadelphia has been dissolved for insolvency.

—In Quebec the other day a clergyman seized a bride as security for the non-payment of his fee by the impecunious bridegroom, and the husband had to give security for the $1,25 ere he could obtain his spouse.

—The jury in the libel suit of McKay against the editor and publisher of the *Times* was discharged Saturday afternoon, having been locked up for just one week. They were no nearer an agreement than when they first retired.

—Two murderers named Hill and Fullen were hung at May's Landing, N. J., on Friday last. The scene was shocking, and was witnessed by women and children. The act was concluded by the sheriff selling the rope at twenty-five cents a foot.

—Information received from several important points in Ohio leads the Pittsburgh *Post* to believe that Tilden will carry that State on next Tuesday—a change of three votes in each election district being all that is necessary to accomplish that purbose.

—All the prominent representatives of the Kentucky Democracy have caused a letter to be issued endorsing the views of Governor Tilden with respect to the rebel claims, and pledging the Southern people to abide by those views as recently promulgated.

—A Brooklyn private watchman named Mitchell, was murdered in that city on Thursday night, not long after he had reported at the station house that suspicions characters were about, and recommended increased vigilance on the part of the regular police.

—Edward S. Stokes, convicted of shooting James Fisk, Jr., was released on Saturday morning from the State prison at Auburn, N. Y., his term of sentence having expired. A great crowd was at the railroad depot to see Stokes, who, with his friends, started eastward.

—A wagon was driven into Pittsburgh on Sunday by a shockingly bronzed and grizzled individual who is on his way to the centennial. He started from California two years ago and has hunted by the way. His wagon was loaded with peltry, some of the skins being quite valuable.

—Mr. Jerry Morrett, of New Kingston, Perry county, has growing in his garden a squash vine which measures 1,580 feet in length, and has borne 203 fine squashes this season. It covers the greater part of his lot, and is the most "extensive" vegetable curiosity ever seen in that village.

—The whole number of Popes to Pius IX. is 257. Of those 104 have been Romans and 103 natives of other parts of Italy, 15 Frenchmen, 9 Greeks, 7 Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 2 Dalmatians, 3 Spaniards, 1 Hebrew, 1 Thracian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Portugese, 1 Candiot, and 1 Englishmen.

—Sixty Northern merchants, residing and doing business in Charleston, S. C., held a meeting on Friday night last and adopted an address to the people of the United States, declaring Governor Chamberlain's proclamation unwarranted by the real condition of the State, and fully indorsing the recent statement issued by the clergy and bankers of Charleston.

—Sometimes liars overdo it so that they defeat themselves. The story that this state was to be flooded with bogus tax receipts printed upon water lined paper such as is used in Philadelphia for the purpose of making fraud a republican monopoly, is a lie of this kind. Receipts printed upon such paper, if circulated in the country where such paper is not used, would be detected by the water mark.

—The four minutes past nine train from Scranton, consisting of seventeen cars, was run into on Monday evening last by the Summit coal train, one mile and a half north of Goldsboro station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. One car was burned and two telescoped. Five persons were killed and about thirteen wounded. A corpse of surgeons attended to the wounded. The full particulars of the accident cannot be learned at present.

—A man in Solano county, Cal., beat his wife so unmercifully that she died within a week. When the carriages and hearse passed through the streets of Knoxville, he was shaking dice in a saloon. Some one remarked that it was his wife's funeral and he went to the door, lifted his hat, and hurrahed. This greeting seemed to shock the sensitive public sentiment of the town. The brute was discovered the next morning lying in the shallow water of the creek, with one or two bowlders on top of him.

—Among the guests at the Bangor, Me., alms-house are Mohamed ben-Messahoud and Mohamed-ben-Ahmed, two Arabs who left their home in Northern Africa many years ago. For some offense they were sent to the penal colony of French Guiana in South America, where they remained several years. They were then taken to Trinidad and employed by the French Consul. He consented to pay for their transportation to America. They landed at Salem, and set their faces toward Maine.

—An extraordinary duel between two negro women took place Sunday morning in Louisville, Ky. Annie Simmons and Mary Baules, having quarreled, resolved to fight a duel with knives. They met by agreement in front of a Baptist church at night, no witnesses being present, and there fought fiercely for one-half hour. Baules was stabbed and gashed horribly in six different places, her right eye being cut out. Simmons was only slightly hurt and has been arrested. The cause of the trouble is not known.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES — The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building at Sixth and Market, now somewhat changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL. The house is exclusively devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and thoroughly reliable methods of business originated and still carried on there. THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT Thirteenth and Market street is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers 24 acres in the heart of the city, and on one grand floor is found between one and two million dollars in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, RUBBER GOODS, LADIES' COATS. The rules of the house permeate every thing but safe dealing for even the most inexperienced buyers. The large volume of business allows the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are sold without where cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere. An odd feature of the business is to invite and insist on customers returning goods and asking back the money if they are not satisfied.

Visitors Welcome!

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES — Thirteenth and Market and Sixth and Market are well worth visiting. Wanamaker's customers and Mr. Wanamaker always welcome to visitors, whether they come to buy or not.

HENRY W. KANAGA. FRANK RAUCH

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL

Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

Terms, $2.50 and $3 per Day. PITTSBURG, P

One of the most desirable places to stop at West of the Mountains.

Accommodations for 300 Guests.

H. W. KANAGA & CO., PROPRIETORS

LATE OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADA.

The above House, opened last Spring for the reception of guests, is most centrally situated in the business portion of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and is in every respect a first-class Hotel, with all modern improvements, having the telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with safety patents attached.

Ventilation of the House perfect. Safeguards on every floor against accidents by fire. Practically Fire-proof.

☞ REDUCTION FROM THE STATED PRICES TO PARTIES REMAINING A WEEK OR MORE. [11-3.] The Cuisine Department will be a Leading Feature.

—A druggist at Bradford in England was discovered the other day by his wife lying dead on his bed-room floor. The body of his son, aged 4 years, was found underneath the corpse. It is believed that the man, seized by an apoplectic fit, fell on his son, who was thus suffocated.

—An infernal machine of some kind, enclosed in a flimsy Saratoga trunk, exploded in the baggage car of the express train from Philadelphia to New York, over the Pennsylvania road, on Friday evening. The trunk was fortunately on top of a pile of baggage, and no damage was done beyond scattering the trunks, and prostrating the baggage men. The car was set on fire, but was soon extinguished. Parts of the machine were found in the wreck, consisting of a small pistol and fragments of clock work. The pistol was discharged into some inflammable substance that was entirely consumed.

—During the Democratic parade at Reading, Pa., on Thursday, a large crowd of men, women and children had collected on the portico of Breneizer's hall, corner of Eighth and Penn streets, to view the procession. A couple of drunken men quarrelling on the street in front of the parties attracted their attention, and while leaning against the guard rail along the edge of the portico to look over at the movements of these drunken men the railing gave way, precipitating about thirty men and children eighteen feet headlong upon the street. Twelve persons were severely injured, receiving contusions of the head and face. Some had their arms, ankles and thighs broken, and others suffered internal injuries.

—Friday morning at Capron Falls, six miles north of St. Johnsbury, Vt., Frank Johnson, of Windham, Me., Charles Putney, of Concord, N. H., and Joseph Heon, of St. Johnsbury, were excavating for a paper mill, and placed some rend rock to dry under a stove in the basement while they were at work on the first floor. The explosive ignited, blew the building, twenty feet square, into kindling wood, and hurled the men skyward. Heon was denuded of clothing and fell with the splinters, and may die. Johnson and Putney may recover. A falling derrick instantly killed E. W. Hawkins, one of the proprietors of the St. Johnsbury Granite Company. Hawkins was thirty-eight years old, and recently married.

—The interments in Savannah from yellow fever have amounted to 1,300, and the *United Presbyterian* notes as a curious fact that not one full blooded black person has ever been attacked by the plague. The half bloods, and indeed all who had the least taint of white about them, have been peculiarly susceptible; but the pure Africans have lived through it safely. Knowing their strength, they have used their blessing benevolently, for in every house, it is said, they are to be found ministering to the wants of those who are suffering. In Savannah, therefore, if no other place else, there ought to be a kind word and grateful treatment of the blacks. But what is the philosophy which will explain their resistance to so fatal and impartial a plague as the yellow fever?

—A severe cyclone passed over the Central American States on the 3d and 4th of October. The town of Managra, Nicaraugua, was inundated on the 4th. About four hundred houses were blown down. The inhabitants had to climb on the top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage done is estimated at about two million dollars. The town of Blansfield, on the opposite coast of Nicaraugua, also experienced a hurricane. Over three hundred houses were blown down. The same storm passed over the Lake of Nicaraugua, causing an immense amount of damage. The Commodore Adams, a lake steamer, was lost. The loss on the coffee crop is estimated at three million dollars. About twenty lives were lost. The whole district was completely flooded.

—The following details are received from South English, Ia., relative to the burning of a house owned by a man named Sanford, during a severe snow storm and the perishing of two children in the flames. The fire broke out in the upper story of the building while the children were playing. Sanford was in the fields, about two miles from the house, and saw the flames first through the window. Mrs. Sanford was down stairs, but on discovering the house on fire ran up stairs to save the children, but was too late. A part of the spinal column is all that remains of the little girls. The mother was rescued, but not until she was so badly burned that her life is almost despaired of. The fire destroyed the house, barn, granary and hay stack, and leaves Sanford in destitute circumstances. The burned property was not insured.

—Friday night a fifteen year old daughter of a man named Rothermel, residing on Poplar street, Philadelphia, was found in a vault on her father's premises. She was rescued and after regaining consciousness, said that while she was playing on the street, an old man had enticed her into the cellar, and after that her person had thrown her into the vault. Her description of the man led to the arrest of Ishmael Jones, an old man of sixty years, living on Carpenter street. The prisoner was given a hearing on Saturday morning, and was fully identified by the child. He was committed for trial in default of bail. During the hearing, the mother of the child sprang upon Jones, and grasping him by the throat, and bore him down. She was removed with great difficulty, and so great was the excitement among the people, and so violent their demonstrations, that officers could hardly remove the prisoner in safety.

—Captain Bremner, of the British ship Chilian, from Kingston, Jamaica, reports the severest hurricane ever experienced at Grand Cayman Island, which lasted from the 17th to the 21st. One hundred and seventy houses and a large number of fruit trees were destroyed; a portion of the island was submerged and many cattle were washed away. The inhabitants were in a destitute condition, having lost nearly all their provisions. All the provisions that could be spared from the Chilian were given them. Captain Bremner reports having boarding the Norwegian bark Ingeborg, bound from Rico to New Orleans, with 1,000 sacks of coffee, wrecked during the hurricane on Grand Cayman. The vessel was badly wrecked, the cargo entirely washed out, and the bodies of two of the crew were found alongside and one of them lashed to the bark. He learned from the captain of the bark's papers had been taken possession of by magistrates, but could learn nothing about the fate of the balance of the crew.

A BLOODY WOODLAND TRAGEDY.—Oil City *Derrick* says that on last Thursday afternoon James McMahon, a resident of Silveryville, and an employe in the Standard Refinery, shot himself accidentally while out hunting. He had fired his gun at a blue jay, and missing the bird, the boy snatched a loaded revolver from his father's pocket to make sure of his game. In the manner the pistol was discharged is unknown, but by the hammer or trigger coming in contact with the lining of his coat, and the ball entered his left breast near the region of the heart. The most remarkable fact connected with this melancholy case is the statement that McMahon was the fifth member of his family that has been shot in this locality. Six years ago David Wingard was killed near the same spot, the scene of the late accident, three years ago Jacob Wingard and Lew Wallace, a colored man, gave up the ghost; last year in the month of September, John Wingard was added to the list of victims, while Thomas, the brother of McMahon ended the sad catalogue by committing suicide at the same locality. No wonder the superstitious inhabitants in the vicinity of Rouseville and Rouseville Run" and "Bloody Run" and a few more proper names deadly locality could not be found.

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E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

IDAY, - - - NOV. 3, 1876.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

ASE SLANDER REFUTED.

RYAN IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Affidavit that Cannot be Misrepresented or Misunderstood.

r readers are already aware of the attempts that have been made by the al ring in this county to fasten upon Ryan, our unimpeached and unimchable candidate for Sheriff, the vile infamous charge of having attempted procure his nomination by trying to chase the votes of certain dalegates to late Democratic county convention. foul charge, it is true, was not made st Mr. Ryan direct, but the impression sought to be created and the inference to be drawn that the party or parties it is alleged made such overtures did ith the full knowledge and consent of Ryan, and that he as a consequence a participator in what would on his have been a heinous offence—such an deed as he is not and neverwas capaof committing. The desperate men who ght in this way to encompass his deeat so far as to procure the affidavits the two delegates from Barr township, swore that money had been offered by a certain man whom they named ey would vote in convention for Mr. —all which, *if done*, and that is a ction we do not now propose to discuss, leave on the responsibility of the party ing the proposition, and on his responsity alone, or at least without the knowle consent of Mr. Ryan, as is abundy shown by the following affidavit, ch will be accepted by honest and fairded men of all parties as a complete dication of that much abused gentleman the foul aspersions that have been upon him by as despicable a ring as disgraced the political annals of our nty:

mbria County, ss.

Personally came before me, John yan, who, being duly sworn, says hat he neither promised or offered any money or other valuable thing any delegate at the late Democratic County Convention to vote for nomination as a candidate for eriff; nor has he given any money other valuable thing to any delefor voting for him as aforesaid; or has he ever authorized any perin or persons to either give or romise any money or other valuble thing to any delegate at said unty Convention to influence him vote for his nomination, or absent mself from the Convention.

JOHN RYAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 30th day of October, A. D. 1876.

[Seal.] CHARLES ZIMMERMAN. Notary Public.

ne, There, and the Other Place.

-The new Lutheran church at Huntingdon to have a spire one hundred and twenty feet high.

-As a Lemon squeezer W. Fish Conrad likely to prove a decided success on Tuesday next.

-Don't believe any story that may be circulated against any of our candidates on the day of the election.

-All Hallow'on passed off very quietly this place, the boys committing no lawless acts so far as we have learned.

-Scratch, O scratch, all your hide off, if you must; but to scratch any name on your ballot would be simply unjust.

-Get out the votes, Democrats, and the politicians will have nothing to do but get out of office after the election is over.

-Some heartless wretch shot a horse the other day belonging to Mr. Michael Bridenbaugh, of Antis township, Blair county.

-Indian summer, with all its etherial softness, is here once more, but it is very apt to leave before the trees leave in the spring.

-Beware of the last cards of the enemy. They are desperate and determined, and no deed is too improbable for them to concoct or consummate.

-Messrs. Kinney & Campbell, druggists, Johnstown, Pa., desire to purchase one hundred pounds of ginseng. Call on our address above. [10-20-4.]

-The office on the "Mountain House" estate, recently occupied by Alvin Evans, Esq., is offered for rent. Inquire of Mrs. H. Linton.

-Now is the time to stuff corn into your great turkey gobbler preparatory to presenting it to the printer man for his thanksgiving dinner.

-Max. Riffel, a puddler at the Cambria Iron Works, was badly burned about the head and eyes by an explosion at the furnace where he was employed, on Monday last.

-Wouldn't Monday next be a good day for a grand Republican excursion to the centennial? Or do they intend to take in the big show on their way up Salt river?

-The Ebensburg silver cornet band gave the citizens the benefit of a serenade on Saturday evening last. And it was as delightful as the weather itself on that occasion.

-A large pane of glass in one of the show windows of Mr. James Quinn's store, Hollidaysburg, was broken into pieces on Friday night last, and the store entered and robbed of forty-two dollars in money.

-Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

-The Johnstown *Tribune* is so confirmed in its habit of lying that no one need be surprised to learn that it reports several street fights as having taken place during the Democratic meeting at Loretto on Saturday last.

-Thomas Hickey and Timothy Connelly, of Altoona, were convicted in the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh last week of selling liquor by retail without having paid the special tax in such case made and provided.

-If the supper served up at the Bonner House, Loretto, on Saturday evening last is a criterion to judge by, and we "spec" it is, we envy the lucky wight who takes his meals regularly at that well-kept caravansary. If you know what that is.

-Let the active Democrats of every township go to work with a will; and our word for it there will be such a victory in Cambria county on Tuesday next as will make the political thugsters stand up on their hind legs and howl like all possessed.

-See to it that every Democratic vote is polled on Tuesday next, for now is the time to redeem the country from radical misrule, and if it is not done it will be because the Democracy are not true to themselves and to the welfare of the nation.

-John Shaffer, of East Conemaugh accidentally fell while coupling cars at Derry Station, on Friday afternoon, and a wheel of one of the cars passed over his leg near the knee crushing it badly, but not to such an extent as to require amputation.

-If you would like to see J. Don Cameron, the man who sent the federal troops into South Carolina to control the election in favor of Hayes—we say if you would like to see J. Don Cameron occupying a seat in the United States Senate, by all means vote for John A. Lemon.

-In the midst of a contest so important as the present one no Democrat should hesitate for a moment to vote the whole ticket. There ever was a time when voting against or declining to vote for any candidate on the Democratic ticket was inexcusable and suicidal in an eminent degree, now is certainly

-The Fall term of Beaver College is progressing favorably and prosperously. Quite a number of its former pupils who have been at the Centennial, and others, are to enter next week, which is the middle of this term. Others should take note of this, as the winter term does not open till after the holidays.

-A correspondent of the Altoona *Mirror* writing from Tuckahoe, Blair county, says: "Mr. Reilly, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is in this section of old Antis one of the most popular men, regardless of party, that I have ever heard spoken of, and I venture to say that there will be scarcely an opposition vote polled here against him."

-Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, can carry off the palm for elopements, not less than three from that place having occurred within a very short time, the last two of which were participated in by a father and daughter, the former of whom skedaddled with his sister-in-law, and the latter "lit out" with a married man residing in the neighborhood.

-In the report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, on Monday last, we find the following: "Wenteroth's appeal from the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Decree reversed at cost of the appellee and record remitted that the proper award of distribution may be made in the Court below in conformity with the opinion. Opinion by Sharswood."

-Judge Lloyd and his daughter Maggie started for the centennial on Wednesday evening, and Messrs. W. W. Blair, E. C. Parrish, Celestine Blair, Mathiat Reade, and a host of others, ladies as well as gentlemen, turned their faces in the same direction yesterday morning. May the great exposition prove a big bonanza of pleasure and edification to all of them.

-The close of the campaign and the close of the centennial will soon follow each other in quick succession, but the close of neither of them possesses half as much interest for the average man as the cheap and elegant clothes of all styles, sizes and textures so temptingly and so extensively displayed on the shelves and counters of the ever popular Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street Johnstown.

-It is due to the gallant Democracy of Chest township to say that the rousing Democratic meeting held at St. Boniface on Saturday last was gotten up under the auspices of the Tilden, Hendricks and Reform Club of said township, and that all the labor and expenses were freely borne by that earnest and efficient organization. All honor to such unselfish and faithful devotion to the good cause.

-Mr. Solomon Lininger, of Taylor township, appeared before Justice Strayer, of Johnstown, on Wednesday forenoon, and made oath against a resident of Croyle township, whom he charged with the grave offence of stealing a bay horse from his paster field the night previous. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was thereupon issued, but at latest accounts he had not yet been taken.

-There are only ten hours and a half of daylight at present writing, but if that is not enough to afford everybody an opportunity to visit the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd and buy such needful articles as they keep in immense profusion and sell at greatly reduced prices, a visit to their extensive establishment after night-fall will answer the same purpose and lead to results equally satisfactory to all concerned.

-The Pa. R. R. freight depot at Johnstown was surreptitiously entered on Sunday night last and despoiled of goods to the value of nearly one hundred dollars. Two young men named Gallagher and Dooly, residing in Millville borough, were arrested last Tuesday on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery, and the arrest of two others, it is said will soon follow, if it has not already been effected. The evidence against them is said to be very strong.

-A book dealer named Miner, a resident of Northampton, Mass., was accidentally thrown from the platform of one of the cars comprising the Pacific Express west, near Conemaugh, on Saturday last about noon, and falling under the wheels, one of his arms and one leg was almost severed from his body. He was taken to Conemaugh and everything done to save his life, but all in vain, as he died the same evening. His remains were sent home for interment.

-We sincerely hope that no Democrat in the county will scratch a single name on his ticket, and more especially do we hope that not one of them will lend himself to the desperate, not to say infamous, effort now being made to elect the Republican candidate for Sheriff. Our own nominee, Mr. Ryan, has done nothing to forfeit the esteem of honest men of all parties, and no Democrat especially who loves fair play or cherishes the principles of his party can or will work or vote against him.

-We had the pleasure of a visit on Saturday last from Frank Cowan, Esq., of Greensburg, a lawyer and writer of more than ordinary ability, who has since then placed us under renewed obligations for a copy of his highly praised, handsomely illustrated and elegantly printed novel, entitled, "Zomara; a story of Spain," which we shall take occasion to read and review at the earliest opportunity. In the meautime the talented author will please accept our sincere thanks for his kindly consideration.

-It was an error of the head and not of the heart that prevented the acknowledgment in our last issue of a brief visit from H. E. Shaffer, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Mt. Union, Pa., who had the courage at one time to embark in the newspaper business, but he soon found out that if there are "millions in it" they were likely to remain in it so far as he was concerned. More's the pity, for Mr. Shaffer is a genial gentleman and an accomplished writer who would have done no discredit to the profession.

-The Democrats of Loretto and vicinity held a very spirited meeting in that place on Saturday evening last, which was very ably and convincingly addressed by Messrs. N. Horne, of Johnstown, W. Fiske Conrad, our nominee for State Senator, Jas. J. Thomas, one of the candidates for Assembly, C. Lealy, of Lilly's Station, John Fenlon, of this place, and other competent speakers. The best of good feeling prevailed and every Democrat present seemed impressed with the conviction that we are bound to win this time.

-Tea made of chestnut leaves and drank instead of water is said to be a sure cure for dropsy, but whether it is or not, Godfrey Wolff, the worthy proprietor of the mammoth clothing bazaar, next door to the post-office, Altoona, will continue, as he has in that city for more than twenty years past, to sell made-up clothing of the very best quality at prices far below any of his competitors, and people who consult their own interests will not fail to give him a call when they wish to purchase a new suit of clothing or any other goods in his line.

-The Hollidaysburg *Register* reproduces this week the silly lie about the Democratic papers of this county opposing Gen. Campbell because he is a Protestant, and trying to promote the election of Mr. Reilly on the grounds of his being a Catholic. Much as we could wish to retain our old-time respect for Mr. Over, we must say that his repeated attempts to drag religion into politics, and especially his renewed efforts to create the impression that the FREEMAN was guilty of any such indecency, leaves us no choice but to brand him as a deliberate falsifier.

-A young lady fully acquainted with the facts writes to say that several errors found their way into our account last week of the death of Miss Ellen Luckett, the truth being that the deceased left Altoona on the morning of the 12th inst. with the intention of going to St. Augustine, but on reaching Luckett's station, on our Branch road, she was taken suddenly and severely ill and was taken to the residence of Mrs. had to be assisted to the residence of Mrs. D. O'Hara, where she died in six days after, not from hemorrhage, as stated by us, but by a combination of diseases which baffled the skill of her physician.

-On Wednesday last County Treasurer Freidhoff bought from Mr. T. T. Spence, photograph artist, his fine frame residence and lot of ground on Julian street, for which he paid $700 in hand and is to pay $600 more the first day of April next. The property in question is one of the cheapest ever sold in our town, and we congratulate Mr. Freidhoff on his bargain, especially as he has the assurance of a customer at the end of his term who will take it off his hands at the above stipulated price, and pay all the taxes which have been assessed in the meantime

-Owing to an error in the copy furnished us, the election proclamation published in our columns has called for the closing of the polls on Tuesday next at 6 o'clock, p. m., when in fact they should be kept open from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening.—Election officers and all others interested will please make a note of this correction, and guide themselves accordingly.

-Harry Slep, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Altoona *Mirror*, and Geo. J. Akers, Esq., local editor of that paper, were on Friday evening last arrested on a charge of libel preferred against them by J. M. Stiffler, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in that county. Bail in the sum of $1,000 each for the two gentlemen named, as well as a like sum for Mr. Fleming, the remaining proprietor of the journal in question, was promptly furnished, and the accused were thereupon set at liberty. We wish them a safe deliverence from their troubles, which do not, however, seem to press very heavily upon them.

-The Altoona *Mirror*, which has been sued for libel by the Republican candidate for sherig of Blair county, for charging him with being in combination with a real estate ring in that county, says: "It is hoped that the bottom of this real estate business will be reached in this trial, and if such a blessing should result from the cause at issue between the Commonwealth and the editors and publishers of the *Mirror*, it will be sufficient reward for our labor in the interests of the people. But, whatever betide, we will continue our warfare on the ring and its candidate for sheriff, until a verdict shall have been rendered by the honest voters of Blair county."

-March. W. Jones, a worthy young Ebensburger who for a considerable time past has occupied the position of book-keeper in an extensive marble and statuary establishment at Zanesville, Ohio, spent several days at his old home in this place during the past week, and while here joined with the other members of the family in a reunion at his mother's residence, being the first time they all met together for five years. To those who know Marsh. we need scarcely say that in a moral and intellectual sense he carries a level head on his shoulders, and that he is well fitted to make his way in the world and eminently deserving of all the good things that fickle fortune, we doubt not, has still in store for him.

-A very edifying and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Washington township was held at Lilly's Station on Friday evening last, at which earnest and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. N. Horne, W. H. Rose, L. D. Woodruff, Caron Leahy, and several others. Old Washington we are assured, has fully four hundred Democratic voters on the registry list this year, and the determination is to bring every man of them to the polls that can be moved in any way. Won't that be glorious for the staunch and ever faithful "little Berks" of Cambria county, which has never heretofore faltered in the good work, but is fully determined on this occasion to excel even herself by more than one hundred and fifty votes? Hip, hip, hurrah for the true and trustful Democrats of Washington township.

-Mr Luke Moyer, a former citizen of this county, having been born and raised in Clearfield township, was so severely injured on Thursday morning last, near Renova, by the explosion of a locomotive boiler, that he died about 4 o'clock, p. m., of the same day. Mr. Moyer was employed as conductor on a freight train and was in the caboose car when the catastrophe occurred, the force of the explosion wrenching off the large iron door beneath the headlight and driving it into the caboose at the rear of the train, the result being not only the fatal scalding and injury of Mr. Moyer, as already stated, and the infliction of like injuries on four other occupants of the caboose, all of whom, however, will survive, but the complete demolition of the caboose, the roof and both ends of which were blown out. Mr. Moyer was a nephew of ex-sheriff Myers, of this place, and leaves a wife and a large family of children to mourn his terrible death. Interment in St. Joseph's (Catholic) cemetery, near Drury's Run, on Saturday afternoon last.

-A seven year old colored lad named Frank Roberts, son of Wm. Roberts, of this place, disappeared from home on Monday of last week, minus his hat, coat and shoes, and nothing more was heard of him until Monday of the present week, when his older brother and an aunt found him in Altoona and brought him back to his distracted mother. It seems that Frank was intent upon visiting the centennial, and with that object in view hid himself under the steps of the passenger car on our Branch road and succeeded by that means in reaching Cresson, from whence he secured passage to Altoona by stowing himself away under the tank of an engine, or at least that was the position he was found in when the locomotive went into the round house in that city. From Altoona he made his way on foot to Tyrone, but eventually gave up the journey and walked back to Altoona, where he was found as already stated. He is evidently a venturesome spirit, and if he don't get to see the world before he dies it will not be from lack of courage and perseverance.

-When Mr. Ryan called at the office of the Johnstown *Tribune* to ask the editor of that paper to publish his (Ryan's) affidavit, printed elsewhere in our columns to-day, he was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Kuntz, a reputable and responsible citizen of Johnstown, in whose presence Tom Swank at first declined to publish the affidavit, alleging that it would injure Mr. Davis' chances for election and that the Democratic papers of the county would not do anything of that kind for the latter gentleman. Swank further alleged that the FREEMAN had promised to give him a hearing in regard to his alleged or presumed connection with the failure of Lloyd's bank, but when an article was furnished us on that subject we failed to make good our promise. No such article was ever received by us, and as a consequence we could not and did not refuse to publish it. Our readers can therefore rest assured that Tom Swank's little story is another of those despicable falsehoods so freely circulated by the unprincipled ring which has Mr. Davis peculiarly in its keeping, and which is willing to resort to any means, be they fair or foul, to encompass the defeat of our worthy candidate for Sheriff.

A REMINISCENCE.—In September, 1852, during the presidential campaign of that year, the Democrats of Blair county held a grand parade and mass meeting in this borough. Governor Bigler and many other notables were in attendance; in short, the meeting was one of those old-fashioned gatherings for which the Democrats of those days were famous. Among those present was Samuel J. Tilden, then a member of the New York bar, and then as now an unwavering supporter of Democratic candidates and Democratic principles. The marshal of the parade was Col. William K. Piper, of Gaysport, now, alas! gone far astray from the old paths. In one thing the Col. has always been consistent—he was then as now a lover of horse flesh. On that occasion he rode in the procession a handsome, proud-stepping horse named Byron, at that time six years old. The animal attracted the attention of Mr. Tilden, who purchased him, paying Col. Piper $300, a handsome sum in those days. We have been led to relate this incident by the fact that the same horse, Byron, recently departed this life at the advanced age of thirty years, having been in Mr. Tilden's possession ever since the parade above mentioned.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.—It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case.—Try it. Sample bottle 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and P. M. Wolesiagle & Son, Wilmore.

-Vote the whole ticket and squelch radicalism for all time to come in little Cambria.

HON. JOHN REILLY.—We copy the following communication from last week's issue of the Altoona *Tribune*, and commend it to the careful and thoughtful consideration of our readers. It is a well deserved endorsement of the public and private life of our faithful young Congressman, and appearing as it does in a newspaper which advocates the election of every candidate on the Republican ticket from President down to the lowest county officer, it must be accepted as an honest and disinterested tribute to one who is eminently fit to be called the poor man's friend and the true man's representative. But here is the communication in question—read and judge for yourself:

To the Editor of the Altoona Tribune:

So far in this campaign I have observed your fairness and candor as a public journalists, characteristics which can not fail to commend themselves to every intelligent and thinking reader of your widely circulated and valuable journal. You disdain the ordinary partisan clap-trap in the presentation of the cause of the Republican party to the people, and do not hesitate to rebuke partisen malice and falsehood even when found in the columns of Republican journals. Public journals conducted in the manner you have chosen for the TRIBUNE have decided weight with the masses. Impressed with this conviction I have selected your paper as the medium through which I can express my views of the regentleman whose name heads this article. I speak not as a blinded partisan, but as an independent Republican who has large interests at stake, affected by Congressional legislation, and am willing to trust them to the keeping of Mr. Reilly, whose knowledge of the iron, coal and other peculiar interests of the district is intelligent and complete.

His renomination is a distinction due to private worth, exalted character and patient industry. It is a healthy indication of a better political condition and a return of better days. Mr. Reilly is not yet forty years of age, but with no other assistance than our common school system affords, and his own industrious efforts, he has achieved a success of which any one might be proud. He is possessed of a large intelligence—as shown by his speech in Congress on the subject of retrenchment, economy and reform—a varied and practical experience, unimpeachable integrity, and the respect of all who know him. The responsible position he now occupies is a trophy won solely by his own fitness and his merits. He commenced life penniless and unknown. His father was a respected citizen of Westmoreland county, and was essentially a man of toil. To this all his sons were inured in early life. And when we state that the subject of this notice, on leaving school at the age of fifteen, engaged in daily labor, the laboring men of to-day can only too well appreciate his subsequent success and triumphs. This early experience eminently fits him to sympathize with the situation and wants of the laboring classes. His success has never chilled his sympathy. As we have described Mr. Reilly so he is known to this community.

A man who has given all his years to labor, and the exercise of the habits of honesty, and devotion to usefulness in the public and private walks of life, is worthy of our renewed confidence. Questions involving the manufacturing and other practical interests of the district are with him matters of daily observation, and the most valuable members of Congress are the shrewd, experienced business men whose education has been in connection with the diversified business interests of the country.

Mr. Reilly also appreciates our present depressed condition, and has used his best efforts to procure work in the great railway shops of this city for our idle laborers. He has been given the promise of labor contracts from the directors of the Texas Pacific to be executed in our midst. His sympathies are with the laboring men in this the hour of their distress, and they may be assured that Mr. Reilly has done, is still doing, all he can to find employment for them. One session in Congress has given him ample opportunity to discover the defects and failures of the present system which have led to the hard times. He has had opportunities for insight and for methods of reform. He is practical and utilitarian. He has had experience, and experience makes wise. So with his qualifications and opportunities, Mr. Reilly, if continued at Washington—and I trust he will be—will make himself a valuable member, and look well after the practical interests of the district. A good servant should be continued, for it is only a waste of time to be always changing a representative. The district loses force and character by such a proceeding, and its interests suffer correspondingly. Mr. Reilly has been a very faithful and useful member so far. Let us, without distinction of party, continue him in well-doing by giving him our votes in November. Our trust will not be disbonored. HEMATITE.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.—Within one week the voters of this Congressional district will be called upon to elect a representative to the Forty-fifth Congress, and they have a simple duty and one easy of performance.

Hon. John Reilly has demonstrated by his course during the session just closed that he is capable and efficient, and no constituent has addressed him in vain. He has been faithful to his constituency in all things, regardless of partisanship, and has been prompt in the discharge of his duties to the country at large. He is again a candidate for election, and we confess we cannot see why he should not poll every vote he received two years ago in addition to hundreds he did not then receive.

The faithful servant of the people is deserving reward, and certainly Mr. Reilly deserves the reward of re-election. It is a reward, too, that our people, independent of party, can well afford to pay for the invaluable services of the man.

Honesty and integrity and capacity make up Mr. Reilly's composition, and people who admire those virtues in their official servants will give him their votes on November 7th. It will be well to bear in mind that Mr. Reilly is not a candidate of his own seeking. He has a responsible and lucrative position in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and his personal desire was to remain therein and provide for the future. But the incessant appeals of his friends and his unsought renomination have been too much for him, and he has again consented to relinquish his own immediate interests to attend to those of his constituency. His self-obnegation demands, as we have no doubt it will receive, the cordial support of the voters of the Seventeenth District.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

MAKING HIS MARK.—It will be seen by the following extracts, the first of which we find in a letter from Princeton, Ky., to the Paducah *Tribune*, and the latter in the Louisville *Courier Journal* of a recent date, that Rhey Boyd, Esq., a talented young gentleman who needs no introduction in this locality, is doing effective service on the stump for Tilden, Hendricks and reform, and winning the highest encomiums from the immense crowds who assemble on every occasion to listen to his powerful speeches. Read what the correspondent referred to says of our eloquent young friend:

Last Saturday, Rhey Boyd, Assistant District Elector, addressed the people of Caldwell, and I know I but echo the opinion of all who heard him when I say he made one of the most effective speeches that it has ever been the good fortune of our people to listen to. Mr. Boyd is a young man of rare oratorical powers, and is winning golden opinions wherever he goes. He met with many old friends of his father while in our county, and it was a real treat to stand by by and see with what enthusiasm he was listened to, and with what encouraging words he was greeted when he came down off the stand.

And then read the following from the *Courier Journal*, and be convinced, if not already convinced of the superior talents which Mr. Boyd is acknowledged in a pre-eminent degree to be the honest possessor:

RHEY BOYD.—This pre-eminently able young man, who is assistant Democratic elector for the first district, addressed our people on Monday last. For two hours or more he held his fine audience chained with the excellence, not to say the unanswerable force, of his logic. Indeed they Boyd is not an unworthy scion of an illustrious sire, who for so many years in days gone by filled up the measures of love and confidence in the Democratic heart. The speech of this gifted young gentleman, was par excellence, the best of the campaign.

THE question has often been asked by those interested, "Can I have my gray hair restored to its natural color, without coloring the skin? and can my thin locks be thickened up?" We answer, "It can;" and would advise you to read a treatise on the hair, which is published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., who send it free, upon application. They are the proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. We learn from it, the hair, in a perfect state of health, is constantly falling out, and new hairs grow from the same tubes; but, in case of any disease of the scalp, or by the use of alcoholic preparations, the hair-tube becomes contracted at its mouth and prevents the new follicle from reaching the surface. Their preparation will create a perfectly healthy condition of the scalp, and, by its tonic properties, will preserve and strengthen the roots of the hair.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Statesman.*

—Get out every Democratic vote on election day. That is the great and only prerequisite to success.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, Oct. 30, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—A rousing Democratic meeting was held at St. Boniface, in Chest township, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28th. The meeting was organized at 3 o'clock, p. m. by the selection of Nicholas Helfrich, Esq., as President, and the following named gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Messrs. Philip Miller, Anthony Anna, Conrad Yeager, Jacob Kirkpatrick, Jno. Gill, and Phil. Thomas; Secretaries, H. C. Devine and John Cordell. The President, Mr. Helfrich, opened the meeting with a brief speech full of earnestness and sound logic, after which the assemblage was addressed in a masterly manner by W. H. Sechler, Esq., of Ebensburg, who was followed by James C. Easly and James Null, Esqrs., of Carrolltown. This done, the meeting adjourned for supper, but reassembled at 7 o'clock in the school house, which was found inadequate to contain the large crowd in attendance, many of whom were compelled to remain outside for want of room. T. R. Scanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, was then called upon and made a stirring appeal to the assembled crowd to take an active interest in securing a full poll and a *straight vote*. He was loudly applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech, A. Walters, Esq., took the stand and delivered a spirited and earnest address, after which Dr. John B. Noonan, of St. Lawrence, was called on and responded in an impressive speech which proved the doctor to be no new hand at the business. The meeting was then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the whole Democratic ticket.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that this was, in point of numbers, order and attention, one of the best meetings of the campaign, and proved beyond a doubt that Chest township is not going to be found sleeping at her post on Tuesday next.

Yours, &c., DEMOCRAT.

SILKS! SILKS!

HUGUS & HACKE

Invite special attention so their complete stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

which they are still selling at the low price of last season. Their line of Colored Silks embraces all the new light, medium and dark shades, and are decidedly the best bargains they have ever offered; while their

BLACK SILKS

are all of the most reliable brands, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. They would also direct attention to their

MANTILLA AND TRIMMING VELVETS,

of which they have a full assortment in Black, Prune, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Green, Pearl, Brown, Plum, &c., which they have marked at very low prices. Ladies, before purchasing, should call and examine the assortment of the above.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth Avenue and Market St.,
Pittsburgh.

WAITING FOR HEALTH.—You might as well sit on your hunkers and wait for fortune to come to you, as to wait for lost health to return without making an effort to recover it; do you wait for your corn and wheat to grow without culture, or without sowing the seed and giving them after-culture? "Oh, no! that's unreasonable," you will say. No more unreasonable than to expect lost health to come back to you without making use of the means of cure.

Chronic diseases of the lungs ending in consumption; chronic diseases of the liver ending in a life time of sickness and shortened two or three decades of years, can all be cured by Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a medicine which strikes at the root of disease, and drives it from its fastness; which recreates the organs of life by renewing the blood with its life-giving properties, and establishing the reign of health and happiness.

Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

—Two ineffectual attempts to erect an immense Tilden and Hendricks pole at Loretto were made respectively on Saturday and Tuesday last, the first effort resulting in the breaking of the pole, which was entirely too slim for its great length, and the second, which we are told is a magnificent pole one hundred and eighty-one feet long, failed to go up on account of the principal rope breaking. Still the Democrats over there, determined as they were not to give it up so, went to work yesterday with the avowed intention of succeeding if it should take them from that time to the day of the election, and that they have fully accomplished the task we hope to learn before putting our paper to press.

NOT THE GAME HE WAS SEEKING.—The Altoona *Tribune* says that Mr. W. H. Wolf, of that city, was out hunting on Brush Mountain, near Blair Furnace, on Tuesday of last week, and while in a lonely place in the woods came across two horses that were bridled and hitched to trees. He passed on, and had not gone a great distance until two shots were fired at him, one of the bullets perforating his hat, while at the same time an individual who had been concealed near the horses stepped out, and demanded the money and valuables of Mr. Wolf. The latter leveled his gun and fired at the villain, the ball taking effect in the leg of the latter, when another of the men made his appearance, and commenced firing with a revolver, when the frightened hunter took to his heels and escaped to tell the marvelous story.

STRAY COW.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Washington township, on or about the September 20th, a large brindle cow, seven or eight years old, with a portion of the right ear cut off and a slit in the left one. If the owner fails to appear, prove property, pay charges and take her away within the time specified by law, she will be disposed of to the highest bidder. JOHN McMAHON.
Washington Twp., Nov. 3, 1876.-3t.

$5 to $10 PER DAY TO AGENTS!—BEST SELLING BOOK! HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 107 Liberty Street, New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A complete History of Andersonville Prison, by Dr. R. R. Stevenson, Surgeon in charge, with Appendix containing the names of 13,000 Union soldiers who died there, with date and cause of death. Sent on receipt of price, $3.00. A SPLENDID CAMPAIGN BOOK. TURNBULL BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md. Wanted!

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$1382 50 to $175 00 PROFITS FROM INVESTMENTS OF $106 25 to $21 25.

The judicious selection and management of

STOCK PRIVILEGES

is a sure road to rapid fortune. Send for new "System of Assured Profits," free, with full information concerning the Stock Market. Gold and Stock Brokers. T. POTTER, WIGHT & CO., 35 Wall Street, New York.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of newspaper advertising, at publishers' schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months' note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

GEO. M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.31,'76.]

TO ALL!

DR. SWAYNE,

The discoverer and compounder of the far-famed

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY,

And other valuable preparations, entered upon his professional career with the important advantage of a regular Medical Education in one of the oldest and best schools in Philadelphia and perhaps in the world. He subsequently served a faithful term of practice in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for many years attended also in the Hospital. In these institutions he enjoyed the most ample opportunities of obtaining an insight into diseases in all their various forms as well as for ascertaining the best methods of their treatment. In offering, therefore, to the people of the United States the fruits of his extensive professional experience in the medical compounds as the best results of his skill and observation, that he feels that he is but proffering a boon to every family throughout the land, resting, as he does, confidently, in the merits and efficacious virtues of the remedies he herewith commends. The vast amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven "Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry," the most efficacious remedy known, and it is admitted by our most eminent physicians, and all who have witnessed its wonderful healing properties. The Wild Cherry, in all ages of the world and in all countries where it is known, has been justly celebrated for its wonderful medical qualities, but its great power to cure some of the worst and most distressing diseases among us, was never fully ascertained until the experiments of that skillful physician, Dr. Swayne, had demonstrated its high adaptation, in combination with Pine Tree Tar and other equally valuable vegetable ingredients, which, chemically combined, renders its action tenfold more certain and beneficial in curing all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Compound strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy actions, invigorating the nervous and shattered constitution. It does so without prostrating or weakening the body in any way. It cures not only the lungs and liver, but every organ dependent upon a wasted or impoverished state of the blood.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER, two miles from Skippackville, Montgomery county, Pa., contracted a serious cold, which settled upon his lungs, with a violent cough, pains in side and breast, and short breath. The symptoms became very alarming; an abscess formed in the lungs and made its way through the side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that his physician thought that the power or functions of one of his lungs was totally destroyed, and therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until he was wasted and worn to a skeleton. He was advised to make use of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and through its use was restored to health.

In every section of the country there are persons who have been cured of consumption, in its several stages, by the use of Dr. Swayne's Medicine. Many have been restored to health after being confined to their beds, reduced to mere skeletons, and troubled with cough, night sweats, hectic fever, and all other indications of an advanced stage of disease. It is true that in all cases where cures are affected the patient must have some lungs remaining, but thousands of

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

have descended to their graves who might have been cured if they had used "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" in time.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Isaac H. Herbein, Strausstown, Berks county, Pa., says: I have made use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for many years, and it always proves effectual in curing long standing coughs and all pulmonary affections. I believe it to be the very best remedy of the kind in the market.

Dr. Thos. J. B. Rhodes, Bowertown, Berks county, Pa., writes: Your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years, and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatic affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice.

Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

Itching Piles

Are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration; distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing or in bed after getting warm; oftentimes shows itself around the private parts and frequently females are sorely afflicted, extending into the vagina, proving very distressing. Cases of long standing are permanently cured by simply applying

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

Dr. Swayne & Son: Enclosed please find one dollar for two boxes of your ointment for Itching Piles. These are for some of my friends who are afflicted with this distressing complaint. The box you sent me a year ago I am glad, yes, I am proud to say it made a perfect cure. I think its efficiency should be published through the length and breadth of the land. You can publish this if you think proper.

DAVID GROSSNICKLE,
Ladiesburg, Frederick Co., Md.

Reader! If you are suffering with this annoying complaint, or Tetter, and crusty, scaly, itchy skin disease, go to your druggist and get a bottle of Swayne's All-Healing Ointment. It will surely cure you. Price, 50 cents a box; 3 boxes $1.25; 6 boxes $2.50. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only

FRUIT AS A MEDICINE.

The irregular eating of unripe fruit s well-known to be unwholesome. The regular and moderate use of well ripened fruit is not so widely appreciated as contributing to health. Residents in regions where more or less malaria prevails, have discovered that nothing is a more sure preventive of its deleterious effects than a regular supply of fruit. A case is well known to us, where a man with a family removed to the West. He had provided large quantities of well-dried fruit, and this was used regularly during the first summer. Although suffering many privations and exposures to hardships, this family escaped the prevailing epidemics. The second year the supply of fruit being exhausted, the added comforts which they had secured did not protect them from disease. Many other similar cases have occurred. It should therefore be made a special object with all about to remove to newly settled regions, and in fact to any other localities, to take with them or make provisions for the immediate planting of an ample supply of early bearing fruit plants and trees, such as strawberries, currants, grapes, raspberries, dwarf apples and pears, and the well-known early bearers among larger sorts, such as Bartlett pear, Early strawberry, Baldwin and Porter apples, and many other sorts which will give crops while yet small.

But the fruit will not only prevent disease, but in some instances it has proved one of the best medicines to cure it. Many years ago a chronic cough which had excited a good deal of uneasiness, was cured by daily eating ripe raspberries, recommended by a medical writer of high authority as an excellent expectorant. Severe colds are more apt to occur on the first cool and damp days of autumn, than at other seasons. We have often cured these diseases on their first attack, by eating copiously of ripe watermelons. The beneficial effects of drinking freely of cold water on such occasions, are well-known. Watermelons supply a larger quantity than one could easily swallow in any other way. We have not found these or the raspberry expectorant an unpleasant medicine to take. When visiting recently the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, we had taken "a bad cold." Knowing that many had been made sick by drinking the bad water at that place, we resolved to secure both a benefit and a pleasure by using ripe watermelons instead, which happened to be abundant at that time. Their copious use performed a surprisingly rapid cure, with an escape from all the bad effects of the water. But it must be remembered that the common moderate eating will not answer the desired purpose; nothing but "heroic" consumption of this fruit will effect a prompt cure.

We mention these various facts as an additional inducement for the planting of fruit trees and plants, in addition to the claim of comfort and the luxury of a constant succession of fruit through the year, as well as its important contribution to economy by reducing the expenses of the table.—*Country Gentleman.*

FARMERS should be on their guard. A new dodge of swindling has been put in operation. Several strange men drive through an agricultural district. They stop at all the farm houses and make a contract to take all the butter the farm can furnish at fifty cents a pound. Further it will be gathered up by fast, special teams, and the cash paid for it at the door. The pretense is that during the fall and winter, the large cities will be overcrowded, and that butter will be scarce. In this way all the farmers in a district are contracted with, and arrangements are made to come for their butter on certain days and at certain points, the contract to go into effect in two weeks. A few days after the departure of the men a drove of cows come along. They are fine looking milch cows. The farmers having a good thing in view, think they might use a few more cows. They try to buy them, and the drover doesn't seem to be anxious to sell. Finally, however, he is induced to sell two or three to each farmer at prices considerably higher than the real market value. He then departs, meets his partners who put up the butter job, and they divide the profits. That is the last the farmer hears of it —*Ex.*

MEASURING CORN IN BULK.—Multiply the length, width, and height together by inches, and divide the product by 3,888. This will give the number of bushels in the crib or wagon box. For example, the crib that is twenty feet long, four feet wide, and eight feet high, holds 584 4-9 bushels. And such a crib is 240 inches long, 48 inches wide and 96 inches high, containing 1,105,920 inches. Divide that by 3,888, and it will give 284 4-9 bushels.

Again, if your wagon bed is 11 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 17 inches deep, multiply 132 inches long, 36 inches wide, 36 inches deep together; and it will make 80,784 inches. Divide by 3,888, and the bed will hold 207 9 bushels.

FACIAL NEURALGIA.—Procure a half-ounce of the oil of peppermint, and, with a camal's-hair brush, paint the parts of the face where the pain is felt. We have found it an excellent application in all forms of pain in the face. A drop applied to the cavity of an aching tooth, and confined there with a pellet of cotton, will arrest the pain.

THE latest advance in refining the English language is, instead of saying h "is raising old Harry," to remark that he "is elevating ancient Harry."

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)

The SCIENCE of LIFE;
Or, Self-Preservation.

More than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morale of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of Body and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00,

This Book also contains MORE than FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

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The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

☞Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

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A dressing which is at once agreeable healthy, an effectual fo preserving th hair. *It soo restores fade or gray hai to its origina color, with th gloss and freshness of youth.* Thir hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

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Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.

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Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

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Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 24, 1876-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

AGRICULTURAL.

PACKING APPLES FOR WINTER.—Under the term packing we include the whole operation of storing and keeping after picking, until finally disposed of. We recommend as the best article to pack in, a well made, clean, new barrel, holding two and one-half bushels, and perfectly seasoned, and dry when the fruit is put in it. Take the barrel under the tree or near it, taking out the head, fill it a little more than level full, and then cover with short boards so as to exclude sunshine and rain, and with two or three sticks of stove wood or some means of keeping the bottom of the barrel off the ground, leave it for a week or two to sweat and dry out, when the head must be pressed down to its place, and the hoops driven on tight and nailed at both ends. If the barrel is not level full when headed up, it must be made so, as this is most essential to prevent after handling of the barrel bruising the apples. Failure in this one thing of pressing the contents of the barrel, so that there shall be no loose apples, and no working in any manner of the whole or any part of them, will involve serious danger of loss of all the labor previously bestowed; and yet we find that right here is the great neglect. Right picking and right packages are all useless if afterward the fruit is bruised in consequence of loose packing.

We greatly prefer to put the fruit immediately into the barrel in the orchard, and head up the barrel before it is moved, to the method so often recommended of packing and carrying to some outhouse or chamber to cure before packing; as it saves much labor, involves less risk of bruising, and requires less time. When the barrels are headed up they may be laid on the side, on sticks, and left in the orchard if the weather is fair, or removed to some outhouse, barn, or any place where they will be dry and cool. It is a good way to lay down some poles and rails near the cellar where they are to be kept during the winter, and lay the barrels on them, and cover them temporarily with boards. The point to be aimed at is to keep them as cool and dry as possible, and out of the cellar till winter or very freezing weather; as it is a well established fact that an apple will bear more cold and freezing without affecting its quality than any other fruit or vegetable, especially if kept in the dark and all air excluded.

Another reason for choosing tight packages is that light and air in conjunction with warmth rapidly change the structure or internal condition of the fruit and induce decay. The same agencies which operate in maturing and perfecting it will, after it is matured, ripen and afterward destroy. It is essential to success in keeping fruit in any manner or by any method to keep this fact in view and to be governed by it. The writer has known apples packed as above directed and put in a dark cellar to be frozen solid clear through, and remain so for weeks, and on being opened in May show no signs of injury in looks or taste.

There is no question but that it will always pay to pack apples as herein directed, even if they are to be sold immediately, and there were never so many apples on the market but there would be remunerative prices paid for such by any parties knowing how they were picked and packed.

A very simple and effective implement for pressing down the head of the barrel, as required in this process, can be made by taking two rods of one-fourth inch iron, a little longer than the barrel, make a hook at one end by simply bending over about one half inch, and hooking the other ends into a ring about three inches in diameter, made of three eight inch iron, and placing one end in the ring, previously hooking the other ends of the rods on the lower chimes of the barrel, and having a block about eight inches in diameter to lay on the head of the barrel, put the lever on this block and press the head to its place and hold it while the hoops are driven.

In commencing to fill the barrel with the apples, some advise placing the layer all with stem down, which gives a fine appearance when opened, and helps to sell it; of course there is no harm in doing so, provided you do not select larger and better specimens for that layer, as looks are to be regarded as desirable just as long as they do not deceive.

We advise in all cases of putting apples in a cellar to keep for spring and summer use, to have one especially devoted to that use, or to partition off a room in it which can be kept cold, even below the freezing point, and at the same time be dry. We repeat that there is more danger from warmth than cold, from light than darkness, from handling than from lying still. Lastly, mark each barrel distinctly with the variety and grade on the end which should be opened.—*E. H. Benton, Wisconsin Horticultural Society.*

A cheap fertilizer consists of sulphate of ammonia, 60 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 40 lbs.; ground bone, 250 lbs.; plaster, 250 lbs.; salt, 1-2 bushel; wood ashes, 3 bushels; stable manure, 20 bushels. Apply the above amount to six acres. Labor in preparing included, it costs about $15. It is said to give as good results as most of the commercial fertilizers costing $50 per ton.

THE question whether farming pays is a question as to whether labors pay which are intrinsically healthful to the individual and useful to society, and whose sure rewards is independence and competence. To this there can be but one answer.

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[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

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FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

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A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

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HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

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Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

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☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.
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Wood Street, from 2d to 3d Avenues,

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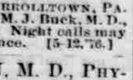
[8-11.-3m.] J. M. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

ACOSTA & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-18.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA.—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.



Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf. W. J. BONNER.

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E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12.'76.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House. Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) is now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county Night calls should be made at the Post-office. July 14, 1876.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

BUY SMALL TREES.

The average American is in a great hurry to realize on his investments. If he orders a few garden seeds in January he is anxious to have them sent immediately; and if he forwards six cents for a copy of some paper which contains a story of which he has read or heard about, he does not forget to request the publisher to send it "by return mail." Patience, which takes the form of quiet waiting, and by virtue of which he seems to be what he is ignorant. He cannot wait the slow progress of events, but must constantly hurry and fret in order to make nature move a little faster than her wonted pace.

This tendency crops out very plainly when he purchases trees. He finds them described in the catalogues as "second-class," "medium," "first class" and "extra." The difference in the classes is principally, if not wholly, in the size and height of the trees. The larger the trees the higher the price—but the farmer "don't care anything about that." He wants "good trees or none," and gives his order for those of extra size and which are two or five years old. In doing this he thinks he is acting wisely, but the nurseryman knows, and the former will find before long, that, with equal care, the small tree will grow faster and (if a fruit tree) come into bearing condition sooner than the large one.

In half a dozen years the tree that was small when planted will be larger and finer than the other. The reason for this is obvious. The larger the tree the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibres there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is used in transplanting; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibers. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while the small trees suffer little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small, thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest ones to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.—*N. E. Homestead.*

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE.—Fire, the common source of heat, of light, of life, and the active principle of a multitude of industries, and of metallurgical industry in particular, is unquestionably one of the greatest conquests achieved by man over nature. The discovery of fire was more than a benefit; it was in fact a great step on the road of civilization. With the possibility of domestic hearth, all industries, all arts, together with the wonders they have produced, and still produce from day to day. Hence we can readily understand how it is that fire has ever been and still is, among many nations, the object of a special worship, (priests of Baal, Ghebers, Hindoo, Brahmans, Roman vestal priestesses of the sun in Peru, etc.) and that it has often figured in the religious or funeral rites of nations remote from one another, both in time and space, as the Chaldees, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Peruvians, Mexicans, etc. But how and when was this great discovery made, in the absence of which we can hardly conceive of the possibility of human arts or even of human existence? Did man, as we are told in the myths of India and Greece, steal fire from heaven; or he, as other legends affirm, take advantage of spontaneous forest-fires arising from the violent rubbing together of dry branches under the action of the wind; or finally, was man so ingenious, even from the beginning, as to devise one of those simple but practical contrivances by means of which certain savage and half-civilized tribes in our own time obtain the fire they need for their daily uses?—*From the Popular Science Monthly for November.*

A GOOD CLEANSER.—To clean wood-work, save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve, and use the tea to wash the varnished paint. It requires very little "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all impurities and making the varnish equal to new. It cleans window sashes and oil cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes panes of mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleaning black walnut picture and looking glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it. Whitning is unequaled for cleaning white paint. Take a small quantity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at its effects.

FEVER AND AGUE CURE.—The communists of the Walingford, Conn., community have discovered a very simple remedy for fever and ague. For some years past this disease has been prevalent in the region this two years ago the communists seriously thought of abandoning their property and flourishing business in this place. But the idea was suggested of trying a heated stove in a small room, including a profuse perspiration, followed by a shampooing and thorough cleansing of the body, with both warm and cold water; and these simple means were found to be a thoroughly effective remedy. Not only the communists themselves, but the people of the entire region round about, have resorted to the remedy, and have been thoroughly cured.